

1 BILL NO. G- 82-07-26

2 GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. G- 19-82

3 An Ordinance supplementing
4 General Ordinance No. G- 14-81
5 by adding thereto Section 6-29.

6 Section 1: Section 6 of the Code of the City of
7 Fort Wayne, Indiana, of 1974 is supplemented by adding
8 thereto the following:

9 ARTICLE X

10 Section 6-29: PUBLIC SPAY AND NEUTER CLINIC

11 (a) Authority for Clinic and Fees.

12 The Executive Director of the Shelter is hereby
13 authorized and empowered to establish a clinic at
14 which members of the public may have dogs and cats
15 spayed or neutered in a humane manner upon payment of
16 the following fees:

- 17 1. For spaying a female dog or cat. . . \$17.50
18 2. For neutering a male dog or cat. . . \$11.50

19 (b) Consent Form and Waiver.

20 Persons submitting dogs or cats for the above service
21 shall sign a consent form certifying thereon under
22 penalty of perjury that they are the owner of said
23 animals or are otherwise authorized to present the
24 animal for the above operation and such persons may
25 be required to furnish proof of such ownership or
26 authority.

27 Such consent shall contain a waiver of any and all
28 liability of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana Animal
29 Control Commission and any City employees for any
30 injury or death to an animal arising out of the
31 aforementioned operation or any services provided
32 incidental thereto.

(c) Board and Care Charge.

The Animal Control Commission shall establish a


return date by which persons submitting animals
for the above operation shall pick up said animals
or be subject to a reasonable board and care fee to
commence the day after such return date.

Failure to pick up an animal within 72 hours of said
return date shall be deemed abandonment of such
animal and the Executive Director of the Shelter
may dispose of it by placement or destruction.

Section 6-30: This Ordinance shall be in full force and
effect from and after its passage, approval by the Mayor
and legal publication or legal posting thereof.


COUNCILMAN

Approved as to Form and Legality:


John H. Logan
Attorney for the Common Council
of the City of Fort Wayne,
Indiana.

Read the first time in full and on motion by Eisbart,
seconded by Stier, and duly adopted, read the second time
by title and referred to the Committee Regulation (and the City
Plan Commission for recommendation) and Public Hearing to be held after
due legal notice, at the Council Chambers, City-County Building, Fort Wayne,
Indiana, on August 11th, the 11th day of
August, 1982, at 7:45 P.M. o'clock P.M., E.S.T.

DATE: 7-27-82.

Charles W. Westerman
CHARLES W. WESTERMAN - CITY CLERK

Read the third time in full and on motion by Eisbart,
seconded by Stier, and duly adopted, placed on its
passage. PASSED (~~LOST~~) by the following vote:

	<u>AYES</u>	<u>NAYS</u>	<u>ABSTAINED</u>	<u>ABSENT</u>	<u>TO-WIT:</u>
<u>TOTAL VOTES</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>			
<u>BRADBURY</u>	<u>X</u>				
<u>BURNS</u>	<u>X</u>				
<u>EISBART</u>	<u>X</u>				
<u>GIAQUINTA</u>	<u>X</u>				
<u>NUCKOLS</u>	<u>X</u>				
<u>SCHMIDT</u>		<u>X</u>			
<u>SCHOMBURG</u>		<u>X</u>			
<u>STIER</u>	<u>X</u>				
<u>TALARICO</u>	<u>X</u>				

DATE: 8-24-82

Charles W. Westerman
CHARLES W. WESTERMAN - CITY CLERK

Passed and adopted by the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne,
Indiana, as (ZONING-MAP) (GENERAL) (ANNEXATION) (SPECIAL)

(APPROPRIATION) ORDINANCE (RESOLUTION) NO. D-19-82
on the 24th day of August, 1982.

ATTEST:

(SEAL)

Charles W. Westerman
CHARLES W. WESTERMAN - CITY CLERK

Samuel J. Talarico
PRESIDING OFFICER

Presented by me to the Mayor of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on
the 25th day of August, 1982, at the hour of
11:30 o'clock A.M., E.S.T.

Charles W. Westerman
CHARLES W. WESTERMAN - CITY CLERK

Approved and signed by me this 1st day of September
1982, at the hour of 4 o'clock P.M., E.S.T.

Win Moses, Jr.
WIN MOSES, JR. - MAYOR

BILL NO. G-82-07-26

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REGULATIONS

WE, YOUR COMMITTEE ON Regulations TO WHOM WAS REFERRED AN
ORDINANCE supplementing General Ordinance No. G-14-81 by
adding thereto Section 6-29

HAVE HAD SAID ORDINANCE UNDER CONSIDERATION AND BEG LEAVE TO REPORT
BACK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL THAT SAID ORDINANCE DO PASS.

BEN A. EISBART - CHAIRMAN

JANET G. BRADBURY - VICE CHAIRMAN

PAUL M. BURNS

JOHN NUCKOLS

ROY J. SCHOMBURG

B-24-82 CONCURRED IN
DATE CHARLES W. WESTERMAN, CITY CLERK



The City of Fort Wayne

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

Charles W. Westerman, Clerk — Room 122

September 3, 1982

Ms. Linda King
Fort Wayne Newspapers, Inc.
600 West Main Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46802

Dear Ms. King:

Please give the attaced full coverage on the dates of
September 9 and September 16, 1982, in both the News
Sentinel and Journal Gazette.

RE: Legal Notice for Common Council
of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Bill No. S-82-07-16
(as amended)
Special Ordinance No. S-145-82

Bill No. G-82-06-03
(as amended) (as amended)
General Ordinance No. G-21-82

Bill No. G-82-07-26
General Ordinance No. G-19-82

Please send us 12 copies of the Publisher's Affidavit from
both newspapers.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Westerman
Charles W. Westerman
City Clerk

CWW/ne
ENCL: 1

LEGAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, 1982, at the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana in Regular Session did pass the following Bill No. S-82-07-16 (as amended) -- Special Ordinance No. S-145-82 -- AN ORDINANCE fixing the compensation of elected officers of the City of Fort Indiana for the year 1983

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, 1982, at the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana in Regular Session did pass the following Bill No. G-82-06-03 (as amended) (as amended) -- General Ordinance No. G-21-82 -- AN ORDINANCE amending Chapter 33 of the Municipal Code of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana (MANUFACTURED HOMES)

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, 1982, at the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana in Regular Session did pass the following Bill No. G-82-07-26 -- General Ordinance No. G-19-82 -- AN ORDINANCE supplementing General Ordinance No. G-14-81 by adding thereto Section 6-29 (PUBLIC SPAY AND NEUTER CLINIC)

I, Charles W. Westerman, Clerk of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana do hereby certify that Bill No. S-82-07-16 (as amended) -- Special Ordinance No. S-145-82; Bill No. G-82-06-03 (as amended) (as amended) and Bill No. G-82-07-26 -- General Ordinance No. G-19-82, were passed by the Common Council on the 24th day of August, 1982, and said Ordinances were signed and approved by the Mayor (Bill No. S-82-07-16 (as amended) signed on August 25, 1982) (Bill No. G-82-06-03 (as amended) (as amended) and Bill No. G-82-07-26 signed on September 1, 1982) and remains on file and on record in my office.

Copies of Bill No. S-82-07-16 (as amended) -- Special Ordinance No. S-145-82; Bill No. G-82-06-03 (as amended) (as amended) and Bill No. G-82-07-26 -- General Ordinance No. G-19-82 will be posted for reading in the following places in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana

- (1) The main floor of the City-County Building
- (2) The bulletin board in the lobby of Downtown Fort Wayne Public Library
- (3) The bulletin board in the lobby at the East door of the Allen County Court House

Copies of Bill No. S-82-07-16 (as amended) -- Special Ordinance No. S-145-82; Bill No. G-82-06-03 (as amended) (as amended) and Bill No. G-82-07-26 -- General Ordinance No. G-19-82 will be available for reading in the following places in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana

- (1) Reference Room in the north end of the main floor in said Downtown Public Library
- (2) The Journal of the Common Council Proceedings in the Office of the City Clerk of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Charles W. Westerman

Charles W. Westerman, City Clerk

I, Charles W. Westerman, Clerk of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, fulfilled and posted the above ordinances in the designated places as stated on September 9, 1982

Charles W. Westerman

Charles W. Westerman, City Clerk

To JOURNAL-GAZETTE Dr.

(Governmental Unit)

Allen

County, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

PUBLISHER'S CLAIM

LINE COUNT

Display Matter (Must not exceed two actual lines, neither of which shall total more than four solid lines of the type in which the body of the advertisement is set) - number of equivalent lines

Head number of lines

1

Body number of lines

39

Tail number of lines

1

Total number of lines in notice

91

COMPUTATION OF CHARGES

91 lines, 1 columns wide equals 91 equivalent lines at .300¢ = \$ 27.30
cents per line

Additional charge for notices containing rule or tabular work (50 per cent of above amount)

Charge for extra proofs of publication (50 cents for each proof in excess of two) 10 extra

5.00

32.30

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIM.

LEGAL NOTICE

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Date

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Size of type.....6.....point

2

Size of quad upon which type is cast.....6.....

of Ch. 89, Acts 1967.

unt is just and correct, that the amount claimed is legally due, after allowing all just credits, and that no part of the same

Arvilla DeWald

Title.....CLERK

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

State of Indiana
ALLEN County SS:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and state, the undersigned.....**ARVILLA DEWALD**.....who, being duly sworn, says that she is.....**CLERK**.....of the

JOURNAL-GAZETTE

a.....**DAILY**.....newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the English language in the city of.....**FORT WAYNE, INDIANA**.....town

in state and county aforesaid, and that the printed matter attached hereto is a true copy, which was duly published in said paper for.....**two times**.....the dates of publication being as follows: **9/9 - 9/16/82**

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

16th *Arvilla DeWald* day of September 1982

Charles W. Westerman Notary Public

November 29, 1982

My commission expires.....

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, 1982, at the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana in Regular Session did pass the following Bill No. S-82-07-16 (as amended) - Special Ordinance No. S-145-82 - AN ORDINANCE fixing the compensation of elected officers of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana for the year 1983.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, 1982, at the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana in Regular Session did pass the following Bill No. G-82-06-03 (as amended) (as amended) - General Ordinance No. G-21-82 - AN ORDINANCE amending Chapter 33 of the Municipal Code of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana (MANUFACTURED HOMES).

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(3) The bulletin board in the lobby at the East door of the Allen County Court House.
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(2) The Journal of the Common Council Proceedings in the Office of the City Clerk of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Charles W. Westerman, City Clerk of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, fulfilled and posted the above ordinances in the designated places, as stated on September 9, 1982.
Charles W. Westerman, City Clerk
9-9-16

Fort Wayne Common Council

(Governmental Unit)

To NEWS-SENTINEL Dr.

Allen

County, Ind

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

PUBLISHER'S CLAIM

LINE COUNT

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Charge for extra proofs of publication (50 cents for each proof in excess of two) 10 extra 5.00

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIM.

\$ 32.30

DATA FOR COMPUTING COST

Width of single column 9.6 picas

Size of type 6 point

Number of insertions 2

Size of quad upon which type is cast 6

Pursuant to the provision and penalties of Ch. 89., Acts 1967.

I hereby certify that the foregoing account is just and correct, that the amount claimed is legally due, after allowing all just credits, and that no part of the same has been paid.

Date Sept. 16 19 82Title CLERK

Form 903

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

State of Indiana
ALLEN County SS:Personally appeared before me, a notary public, D. ROOSEundesignated, CLEthat she is CLENEWS-SENTINEL

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I, Charles W. Westerman, Clerk of

the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, fulfilled and posted the above ordinances in the designated places as stated on September 9, 1982. Charles W. Westerman, City Clerk 9-9-15

A calculation printed and published

ed hereto is a true copy,

the dates of publication being

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6th day of September 1982

Notary Public

My commission expires November 29, 1985

Fort Wayne Common Council

(Governmental Unit)

Allen

County, Ind.

To JOURNAL-GAZETTE Dr.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

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Arvilla DeWald

Date Sept. 16, 19 82

Title CLERK

Form 904

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

State of Indiana
ALLEN County SS:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and state, the undersigned ARVILLA DEWALD who, being duly sworn, says that she is CLERK of the

JOURNAL-GAZETTE

a DAILY newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the English language in the city of FORT WAYNE, INDIANA town

in state and county aforesaid, and that the printed matter attached hereto is a true copy, which was duly published in said paper for two times the dates of publication being as follows: 9/9 - 9/16/82

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of September 19 82

My commission expires November 29, 1985

Notary Public

Arvilla DeWald
Charles W. Westerman

CLASSIFIED PH
MON. THRU FRI. 8
CLOSED SATURDAY

Extra lines of up to 4 words for one day \$2.00 more for days.

7 Days

4 Days

1 Day

You can use and add like this to all of the notices that you place in the newspaper and the these low prices.

THIS IS A SAMPLE want ad containing twelve words 46-1-821

NON-COMM

Council Proceedings in the Office of the City Clerk of Fort Wayne, Indiana
Charles W. Westerman, City Clerk
I, Charles W. Westerman, Clerk of the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, fulfilled and posted the above ordinances in the designated places, as stated on September 9, 1982.
Charles W. Westerman, City Clerk
9-9-82

Fort Wayne Common Council

To NEWS-SENTINEL Dr.

(Governmental Unit)

Allen

County, Ind

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

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D. RooseDate Sept. 16 19 82Title CLERK

Form 903

PUBLISHER'S AFFIDAVIT

State of Indiana
ALLEN County SS:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and state, the undersigned D. ROOSE who, being duly sworn, says that she is CLERK of the

NEWS-SENTINEL

DAILY newspaper of general circulation printed and published the English language in the city of FORT WAYNE, INDIANA town

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of Sept 19 82

My commission expires

November 29, 1983

the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, fulfilled and posted the above ordinances in the designated places as stated on September 9, 1982. Charles W. Westernen, City Clerk 9-9-82

Frank Gilroy

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SUBJECT
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G-82-08-03 (as
amended) - Gen
G-21-82 - AN ORD
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D. Roose
Chae M. Perkins
Notary Public

THE FORT WAYNE HUMANE SOCIETY, INC. Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dedicated to Kindness Towards Every Living Creature...and Community Service

August 27, 1982

Hon. Ben A. Eisbart
3601 North Washington Road
Port Wayne, Indiana 46804

Re: Municipal Spay-Neuter Clinic
Council Meeting of Tuesday, August 31, 1982

Dear Ben:

I have your letter of August 25th with a request that we name a representative to a committee to make recommendations for future councilmanic action.

Our representative will be Mr. Robert W. Hirtner, 922 South Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 46802 (423-34444). Mr. Hirtner has an established record of interest in animal welfare matters and is a present member of our Board of Directors.

Sincerely,

THE FORT WAYNE HUMANE SOCIETY, INC.

Warren W. Wyneken, President

jaf

cc: Mr. Robert W. Hirtner
Office of the City Clerk



City Clerk of Fort Wayne
City/County Building
One Main Street
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801



FORT WAYNE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

OVERVIEW OF PET POPULATION CONTROL IN ALLEN COUNTY

The following information is meant to provide the city council and the citizens of Fort Wayne with an understanding of pet overpopulation control since 1975. It is hoped that it will temper some of the highly emotional aspects that you as council members and citizens have been exposed to and to put in perspective what can and cannot be done to produce a city of responsible pet owners.

As veterinarians in the community, we have worked with many different people and groups to eliminate the causes of irresponsible pet ownership and pet overpopulation. The irresponsible pet owner could be described as one who allows their pet to run at large, make excessive noise at all times of the day or night, reproduce at will, and in general create problems that make animals and their owners the number one headache for most cities.

The Fort Wayne Veterinary Medical Association in 1975, worked with Jack Inman of the Humane Society of the United States to form the Alliance for Animals, which was made up of the SPCA, Fort Wayne Humane Society, Fort Wayne Cat Fanciers, Fort Wayne Obedience Club, Northeastern Indiana Kennel Club, Fort Wayne Zoological Society, and the Fort Wayne Veterinary Medical Association. For four years, the Alliance was in the forefront trying to educate the public locally about responsible pet ownership and pet overpopulation. CETA funding was lost in 1979 for staffing the education programs for the Alliance and the organization has not been very active since that time. It is interesting to note that two staff members at Fort Wayne Animal Control were employed by the Alliance for Animals prior to assuming their present positions, namely, Chris Robinson

and Donna Straub.

In addition to supporting education of the public on pet over-population, the Fort Wayne Veterinary Medical Association has been actively engaged in low cost spay neuter programs. In the first program, any pet adopted from the Fort Wayne Humane Shelter has been given a free physical examination by the veterinarian of the adopters choice. In addition to this service, the male cats and dogs are neutered for \$20.00 and the female cats and dogs are spayed for \$30.00. The following is a chart showing the numbers of animals adopted since 1977:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Pets Adopted</u>
1977	467
1978	669
1979	463
1980	349
1981	276

The second program has been the low cost Spay Neuter Clinic at 1313 Broadway in Fort Wayne. The clinic established in 1978, has neutered or spayed 1,485 pets over the past four years. The clinic together with the animals adopted from the Fort Wayne Humane Shelter, compose a total of 3,709 pets spayed or neutered by members of the Fort Wayne Veterinary Medical Association, at low cost spay neuter fees since 1977.

The following is a chart showing the number of animals euthanized since 1977:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Pets Euthanized</u>
1977	10,470
1978	9,264
1979	7,821

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Pets Euthanized</u>
1980	7,823
1981	6,762

This is a decrease of 36% in the number of animals destroyed between 1977 and 1981!

Any meeting you attend about responsible pet ownership and pet overpopulation, states that you must: (1) educate the public, (2) have a low cost spay and neuter program, and (3) have strong legislation covering pets and their owners. Starting in 1977 Fort Wayne had a good education program through the Alliance for Animals. Since the Humane Shelter had to assume education programming in 1979, the funding for the education department has continued to be cut each year, leaving almost no means to inform the public on responsible pet ownership. Now, in the 1983 budget, funds for the education department have been increased. For four years Fort Wayne has had a low cost spay and neuter clinic at 1313 Broadway, where about 400 dogs and cats have been sterilized annually. Finally, since early 1982, Fort Wayne has had a license program and strong legislation with fines to help reduce irresponsible actions by pets and their owners. Therefore, all the necessary tools for producing responsible pet owners and reducing pet overpopulation now exist.

We feel that you must look at the following before you can hope to further reduce the tragic necessity of destroying 6,762 living creatures each year. (1) There needs to be further increases for the education department of the shelter. Responsible pet ownership is a learned response. (2) We must request strict enforcement by the Department of Animal Control of existing license fees and laws. (3) We need to work with, rather than against, the veterinarians in

Fort Wayne as they continue to provide a low cost spay and neuter clinic and expand the program as requested by the public.

In the bill authorizing the establishment of a municipal low cost spay and neuter clinic, you are being asked to: (1) duplicate a service already provided by the private business sector, which pays taxes and employs six people, (2) decide if the expending of unknown thousands of dollars on top of the proposed \$460,000.00 animal control budget for 1983, will significantly reduce the number of pets destroyed every year. There is no assurance of recovering the money spent for the clinic or the cost to staff the clinic.

Charlotte, North Carolina, population 324,447, was sighted as an example of a city which operates a successful spay and neuter program. The population of the county of Mecklenburg, North Carolina, where Charlotte is located, is 404,270. It is important that we compare these figures with those of Fort Wayne, population 172,196, and Allen County, population 294,334. It should also be noted that Charlotte had no spay neuter program prior to the establishment of their spay neuter clinic in early 1982.

National figures show that about 60% of the population are non-pet owners. A serious question arises as to whether these non-pet owning citizens should be subsidizing, through their taxes, spaying and neutering of their neighbors pets.

You are dealing with a many faceted problem as you try to create as many responsible pet owners as possible and control pet overpopulation. The pet overpopulation will not be solved by irresponsibly throwing money at it. Simply stated, the sterilized dog or cat will still bark and meow, still bite, still run at large, and will not make their owners any more responsible people. You still need to continually educate the public about their responsibilities as pet owners, and for those who refuse to comply, enforce the laws for acceptable animal care.



The Humane Society
of the United States
2100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

AMERICA'S FASTEST GROWING "UNWANTED LIST"

Needless Waste

The stray dog shivering in the rain...the starving cat searching the garbage for a tidbit of food...the abandoned litter whimpering in the cardboard box — these animals are suffering because there are far more pet animals than there are homes for them.

Every year, 13.5 million dogs and cats are destroyed in the U.S. because they are not wanted anywhere by anyone.

Because of an explosion in pet population, countless puppies and kittens born each year end up on the "unwanted" list, as do thousands more dogs and cats in every community whose owners no longer want them. What a sad and needless waste!

Who's to Blame?

The fault for this suffering lies not with the innocent animals, but with irresponsible pet owners who allow their pets to breed, creating more surplus animals that will not find homes. It lies with people who acquire pets on a whim and then abandon them when they get too large or become too demanding. It lies with puppy mills, pet shops, and other mass producers and promoters of cute puppies and kittens who don't care about the animals except to profit from their sale.

The innocent animals, family pets that have been abandoned, litters of puppies and kittens that have been turned out, strays born in the streets — all suffer from hunger, disease, and the extremes of weather because

they are not equipped to care for themselves.

They are chased away from homes and businesses and sometimes tormented by thoughtless people. Many cause traffic accidents, often ending up under the wheels of a car themselves.

HIDEOUS individual incidents of cruelty occur in every community, usually many more than are reported. If convictions of cruelty to animals are obtained, the penalties are often low because animal lives are relatively unimportant under the law.

The "Throwaway Items"

The companionship of pet animals is of proven value to all of us, and it is wrong to treat them as throwaway items. The fate of each individual animal is important.

The HSUS is the national advocate for these suffering, unwanted animals. Our goal is to attack the root cause of so much misery for dogs and cats — pet overpopulation. When the surplus of animals is cut back, each of their lives will gain greater value in the eyes of society.

The growth rate of the uncontrolled dog and cat population is astounding. Dogs can produce two litters a year and cats as many as four, and uncontrolled males can impregnate any number of females.

Pet owners allow their animals to breed either because they don't understand the consequences or they don't care. Thinking they will find homes for their pet's puppies or kittens, they disregard the fact that

this means one less potential home for another animal.

In addition to the animal suffering involved, pet overpopulation causes community problems, which cost taxpayers millions of dollars each year.

Closing the Unwanted List

There are solutions to the problems of pet overpopulation which, if put into action now, can save money and spare animal suffering in the future. Individual pet owners must be convinced to spay or neuter their pets for two important reasons: so their pets can no longer reproduce and add to the surplus and because their pets will live longer and have healthier lives as a result. The old myths that neutered animals get fat and lazy, or that Rover needs to run loose because it's natural, must be shattered.

According to the Oregon Veterinary Medical Association:

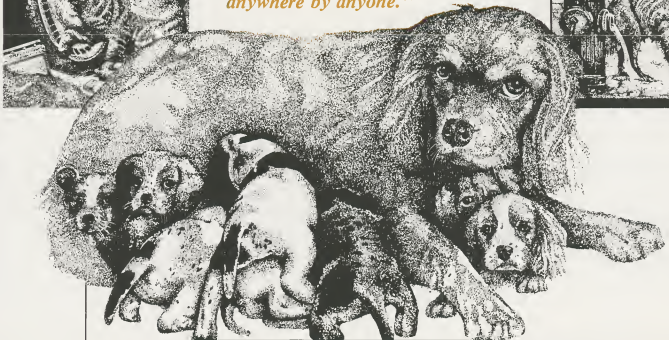
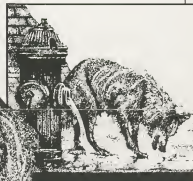
Fallacy: Letting female animals raise at least one litter makes them more mature.

Fact: There is no medical proof to support this common belief. In fact, spaying will eliminate your pet from the possibility of developing uterine or ovarian cancer and greatly reduce her chances of breast cancer.

Fallacy: It's a good learning experience for children to watch the birth of animals.

Fact: Most dogs and cats give birth when the children are

"Every year, 13.5 million dogs and cats are destroyed in the U.S. because they are not wanted anywhere by anyone."





UNWANTED ANIMALS

not around or during the night. Animals instinctively seek a secluded place away from the family to give birth. Each birth "experience" adds an average of from four to ten potential surplus animals that may be unwanted, uncontrolled or abandoned.

Fact: A sterilized pet is a better pet. The animal that has been neutered has less desire to roam, tends to be more gentle and affectionate, and less aggressive. Owners are also spared the periodic visits of packs of barking male dogs or yowling tomcats.

Each community can tackle the pet overpopulation problem by having a **total program** of animal care and control, including: an enforceable ordinance placing responsibility for the pet squarely on its owner; a sterilization program; and public information material, to inform all pet owners about humane and responsible pet care and control. The HSUS is dedicated to developing these programs in every community.

There Are Solutions

If you have ever seen a bedraggled stray and wished you could do something about it... **you can.**

Have your own pet neutered to make sure it does not con-

tribute to the pet overpopulation problem.

If you don't have a pet but would like one, make sure you are prepared to care for a dog or cat for its lifetime.

Spread the word in your community that the pet population problem is critical — that it *must* be solved and it *can* be solved.

Share this brochure and other HSUS materials with your friends and associates.

Urge your public officials to adopt a sound total program of animal control, including (1) an ordinance based on HSUS recommendations, (2) a program or facility where pets can be spayed or neutered at affordable prices, (3) lower license fees for sterilized pets to encourage neutering, and (4) a program of public education.

The HSUS Program

—The HSUS has materials available, including: *How to Establish Low Cost Spay and Neuter Programs and Clinics*; *Shelter Sense* (a bi-monthly newsletter devoted to solving animal welfare problems in the community); many flyers and pamphlets on the pet overpopulation problems.

—The HSUS has a model ordinance and other information for communities trying to improve

their animal control programs.

A special publication is available for city and county officials and other legislators called *Responsible Animal Regulation*.

—The HSUS has materials for use with the media to publicize the problem including radio spot announcements, and newspaper and magazine advertisements. Television spots about pet overpopulation are sent across the nation from HSUS headquarters, as are ads emphasizing the need to neuter pets.

—The HSUS works to develop a strong public policy on this and many issues by supporting state laws and local ordinances, ranging from mandatory spay and neuter to lower license fees for neutered animals and humane euthanasia.

—The HSUS offers training and workshops for animal shelters developing better animal care programs. Local humane societies and animal control agencies are eligible for Accreditation by The HSUS.

The HSUS is dedicated to curbing pet overpopulation and eliminating this form of cruelty to animals. Your support of The HSUS and your own efforts on behalf of the animals will help draw a bottom line on America's fastest growing "unwanted" list.



The Humane Society
of the United States
2100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Help Us Help the Animals. Animals cannot help themselves — they must depend on *people who care* to fight for them. The Humane Society of the United States represents more than 100,000 *people who care*. The HSUS fights for animals through educational, legislative, investigative and legal means.

Millions of dogs and cats are suffering as homeless, unwanted strays. Farm animals are being subjected to cruel modern farming methods. In research laboratories, animals are used and abused in painful experiments which are too often badly planned and pointless. Dozens of wild animals are on the brink of extinction in America because of habitat destruction, hunting, trapping, pollution, and other intrusions of man.

The HSUS is committed to the goal of ending animal suffering. It has more programs than any other animal welfare organization, working to protect pet and domestic animals as well as wildlife.

HSUS is a non-profit organization supported solely by the contributions of individuals like you. Money donated is put into action on the front line right away. The animals need us *now*.

Join The Humane Society of the United States today! Membership is \$10 a year. All contributions are tax-deductible. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and ask for our list of informational publications on this and other animal welfare problems.

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Please
join us
today...
there is so
much to be
done!



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of the United States
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Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 452-1100

PETS TAKE CARE

Be an RPO (Responsible Pet Owner)

Being a responsible pet owner means more than providing food and shelter for your dog or cat. It means safeguarding your pet with a collar, a name and address tag, and a license. It means keeping your pet on a leash, or on your property. It means spending time with your pet and sometimes money for medical care.

Being a responsible pet owner means that pets are with you from puppy or kittenhood for up to fifteen or more years. This means a commitment for their lifetime.

Finally, responsible pet owners neuter their pet animals. In this way, they do not contribute to the cruelty of adding one more dog or cat to the *unwanted list*. Over thirteen million dogs or cats must be put to death at pounds and shelters annually because they have no home.

You can help stop this sad commentary by being a *responsible pet owner*.

Does Your Pet Know Your Name and Address?

Pets give us love and companionship — but they are no small responsibility. In return for their loyalty, they need your care and attention.

Collars, rabies tags and municipal licenses are required *by law* for dogs in most places and for cats in some.

Cats need "breakaway" or elastic collars to keep them from getting choked if their collars get caught while they're climbing.

If your pet gets away from you, a license and an ID tag will help get it home.

Patience, patience...

Young pets must be housebroken and given other training, beginning with your first day home together. Pets generally want to please their owners and will learn good behavior if you show them what to do *gently, consistently and patiently*.

A loud "no!" with a clap of your hands will discourage the wrong behavior, but you must then show what the right behavior is.

Always remember that you must correct the animal while it is doing something wrong or immediately after for it to understand. "Rubbing a puppy's nose in it" won't help because its attitude toward its own waste is entirely different from yours. And hitting a pet won't get you a well-behaved animal — only a frightened, nervous one.

Fleas, etc...

Pets must have vaccinations

and yearly boosters to keep them healthy. They will need medical care if a problem does come up and should have a regular veterinarian who can help in an emergency. Most pets at one time or another will have to be treated for fleas, ear mites, worms or other parasites, and this should be done under a veterinarian's supervision. (Worming medicine can be especially dangerous if mis-handled.)

How Can I Help?

Dogs and cats need grooming. It is especially important for long-haired pets to be brushed regularly for comfort and health as well as appearance.

Dogs must be exercised by their owners daily for good health. Leaving a dog chained in the backyard or confined in the house day in and day out is cruel.

Cats are safer if kept indoors and don't miss anything by not being allowed outside.

Be a Pal!

Your dog and even your seemingly independent cat need your love and attention. You'll probably want to fuss over your pet anyway, but they need attention for their overall welfare — and not just when it's convenient for you.





COMPANION ANIMALS

Many behavior problems that are annoyances for you and your neighbors — such as continuous barking or wetting around the house — are caused by lack of companionship with the owner.

Your pet must be kept under your control. Dogs that are allowed to run loose turn over trash cans, cause traffic hazards, wreck gardens, foul sidewalks and parks and sometimes bite people.

All citizens pay for their cities and counties to pick up and handle these troublesome free-roaming pets. Pet owners have a responsibility to their neighborhoods and to the community to keep dogs on a leash or in a fenced yard when they're outdoors.

For Health and Happiness

One of the most important parts of being a responsible pet owner is having your pet neutered. For the female, this is the surgical removal of the ovaries and uterus. For males, it is the removal of the testicles.

Neutering your female pet will substantially reduce her risk of mammary cancers (½ of all cancers suffered by female dogs), as well as eliminating the annoyances of the "heat" period.

A fertile female dog in heat will attract a yard full of aggressive males. A fertile female

cat will attract yowling midnight visitors. Neutering your female pet will stop these problems. It also eliminates false pregnancy, which occurs in 25-50% of dogs following heat, and uterus infections, a common problem.

Neutering males reduces their urge to mount people and objects, to roam the neighborhood, howl and get in fights. It also lessens their chances of getting lost or injured and reduces the risk of certain diseases.

Neutering your male cat as early as possible after seven months will keep him from getting the habit of spraying, or urinemarking, his territory (your house!).

Good for All

Some people are afraid to neuter their pets because they think it is unnatural. But dogs and cats have been domesticated to live with people and not in the wild with other animals. Sterilizing relieves their reproductive urges so they are not frustrated and therefore lead happier, healthier lives in their owners' homes.

Neutering will not make pets fat and lazy, as people commonly believe. Overeating and lack of exercise cause that. Neutering won't make your pet less peppy or playful, either — if you're willing to take the time to play with it.

The price of neutering surgery depends on the individual veteri-

narian and the size and sex of the animal. Some communities have reduced-fee clinics or programs with private veterinarians with substantial discounts.

You will need to measure the expense of the neutering surgery against the benefits to you and your pet. The benefit of having a healthier, happier, more affectionate and manageable pet is surely worth the cost of the surgery.

Under Control

Responsible pet owners have another reason for neutering their pets also, and that is to prevent them from contributing to the overpopulation of dogs and cats.

There are simply too many dogs and cats for the available homes, and your responsibility as a pet owner includes not allowing your animal to add to the surplus.

Finally...

You can also help by joining The Humane Society of the United States. Your membership will keep you up-to-date on progress in the fight to eliminate cruelty to pet animals. *The HSUS News and Close-Up Reports* will keep you informed on actions being taken on this and other issues vital to animal welfare. Your contributions make possible HSUS programs to prevent cruelty to animals.



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much to be
done!*



FORT WAYNE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

August 11, 1982

Dear Council Member:

As a member of the Fort Wayne Veterinary Medical Association, I want to make you aware of the existence of the Spay Neuter Clinic. As a member of the Fort Wayne Community I want you to question whether government should provide services that the private sector is already adequately providing. As chairman of the Animal Control Commission I want to stress the need for an adequate education budget at the Animal Control Shelter to improve the effectiveness of the Spay and Neuter Clinic.

For the last three years the Fort Wayne Veterinary Medical Association through the Emergency Animal Clinic at 1313 Broadway in Fort Wayne has provided a low cost spay and neuter service. This service was started in response to a need to reduce the numbers of dogs and cats destroyed each year at the Animal Control Shelter. Presently a pet's owner can schedule a spay or castration Monday through Friday evening or on Saturday afternoon. This schedule allows us to make appointments for the surgery within seven days. The only requirement is that the dog or cat be vaccinated for distemper within the last year.

Attached is a sample of the form which is mailed to the pet's owner at the time that they call for an appointment at the Spay and Neuter Clinic. In co-operation with the Department of Animal Control we have paid for and printed 1,500 copies of the attached form for distribution to target neighborhoods where the pet overpopulation problem is the most acute. At this time Pontiac Place was given 600 copies and East Central Neighborhood was given 300 copies to distribute through the neighborhood associations.

The Fort Wayne Veterinary Medical Association fails to see how the duplication of a service already being provided can be a sound use of the taxpayers money. According to American Veterinary Medical Association studies it has been found that public neutering clinics have frequently proved more costly than anticipated and have required public subsidization. This same study by the Council on Veterinary Services of the A.V.M.A. found that many pet owners who use the services of a low cost neutering clinic could afford to purchase services from private veterinarians.

I feel that the nationwide trend to decrease government involvement in our daily lives should continue. Why should our local government buck this trend and try to provide another service especially when very important government services are being cut?

The last point I would like to make is that neutering clinics are not able to reach a wide enough segment of the unwanted animal population because they are unwanted and not cared for in a responsible manner. It is only through education of responsible pet ownership that any neutering program can work.

The education department of the Animal Control Shelter has seen nothing but budget cuts for the last two years. At this point the department has one salaried person but almost no funds for that person to work with. This is a deplorable condition considering that education is the only long term means of controlling the unwanted animal population.

I would like to offer a couple of alternatives to a publicly subsidized spay and neuter clinic:

1. Redirect funds to the education department of the Animal Control Shelter so that a long term solution can be worked on.
2. Subsidize free neuterings at the Spay and Neuter Clinic for low income people.
3. Through the Animal Control Shelter target more neighborhoods for distribution of Spay & Neuter Clinic forms.

In summary the Fort Wayne Veterinary Medical Association has and will continue to work for the reduction of the many unwanted pets which must be destroyed in Fort Wayne each year.

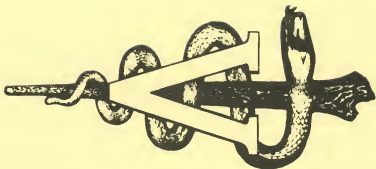
Sincerely,

Edward G. Rademaker, D.V.M.
President
Fort Wayne Veterinary Medical
Association

EGR/bg

**SPAY & NEUTER
SERVICE**

1313 Broadway
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802



Spay & Neuter Clinic
1313 Broadway
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802

Phone
424-5982

SPAY & NEUTER SERVICE OF
FORT WAYNE
1313 Broadway
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46802
424-5982

POLICY

The spay & neuter service of Fort Wayne was established because of the problem of unwanted dogs and cats which has necessitated large numbers of animals being destroyed each year at the Fort Wayne Humane Shelter.

This service is being provided to encourage pet owners that can not afford regular fees to have their pets neutered so they will not reproduce and contribute to the current problem. This service is being performed in the facilities of the Emergency Animal Clinic by volunteer veterinarians from Fort Wayne.

SURGERY FEES

Male Cat Neuter	\$12.00
Female Cat Spay	\$25.00
Male Dog Neuter	\$18.00
Cryptorchid	\$30.00
Female Dog Spay (under 50 lbs.)	\$25.00
Female Dog Spay (over 50 lbs. or Preg.)	\$30.00

All Fees must be paid in full and in cash (NO CHECKS) when pets are admitted for surgery. ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF \$6.00 PER DAY WILL BE MADE FOR THE BOARD OF ANY ANIMAL NOT PICKED-UP AT THE TIME SPECIFIED BY THE VETERINARIAN.

ELGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. All pets must be 6 months of age or older.
2. It is strongly suggested that animals over 6 years of age have this type of surgery performed in a regular hospital.
3. Dogs in heat will not be spayed.
4. All animals MUST have been vaccinated against distemper within the last year and will have to show proof of vaccination before being admitted for surgery. Vaccinations are NOT given at this clinic.
5. It is strongly suggested that all pets be checked for internal parasites (worms) and treated if necessary before surgery and if old enough dogs should be checked for heartworms.
6. Food MUST be withheld at least 12 hours before surgery. This is necessary for safe surgery!
7. Surgery is scheduled by appointment. Please call 424-5982 for an appointment. The clinic is open from 6 P.M. in the evening until 8 A.M. in the morning weeknights, and from 12 noon on Saturday until 8 A.M. Monday.
8. On rare occasions emergency cases may make it impossible to perform surgery. If this occurs it will be rescheduled the next night or at another convenient date.
9. Animals may be disqualified should the veterinarian determine that it is not medically sound to undergo surgery.
10. The attached form must be filled out and presented with the pet when brought in for surgery.

Surgery on your pet has been scheduled for _____. Please present your pet to the Emergency Animal Clinic at 1313 Broadway at _____ for admittance for surgery. Complete this form and present it when your pet is admitted for surgery.

Owner's Name _____ Phone _____
Address _____ Species _____ Age _____
City _____ Breed _____ Color _____
Sex _____ Name _____

DISTEMPER VACCINATION REQUIRED WITHIN LAST YEAR!
(Veterinarian vaccination certificate must be presented)

I hereby authorize the veterinarians of the Emergency Animal Clinic to perform surgery on the animal described above. I understand that there may be risks involved and I further understand that no guarantee expressed or implied has been given as to the results of the operation.

Signature _____

PHYLLIS WRIGHT

Animal Control Specialist

The Humane Society of the United States

Phyllis Wright has been The Humane Society's animal control specialist since January of 1969. In this position, Miss Wright has assisted city and county governments in setting up new animal control programs, and has aided several states in the development of animal ordinances.

Miss Wright regularly conducts workshops throughout the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico, solving animal problems for municipal agents, concerned citizens, and humanitarians.

Miss Wright has worked in the animal management and control field all of her adult life. Her first job, at the age of 18, was assisting a veterinarian in private practice. During the Korean War, she was Chief of the War Dogs Receiving and Holding Station in Alexandria, Virginia. She also operated her own boarding and training kennel in the nation's capital from 1954 to 1960. From 1960 to 1965, Miss Wright was the manager of the Washington Animal Rescue League. In addition, she was a staff member, and later a board member, of the Tail Waggers Animal Clinic in Washington, D.C. Miss Wright also served on Maryland's Prince George's County Animal Control Commission from 1965

through 1972. She was also a founder of the Montgomery County (MD) Humane Society, in the suburban Washington, D.C. area.

TV and Radio personalities in the Washington, D.C. area "discovered" Phyllis Wright in early '60 and ever since she has been a frequent guest on their programs, as well as elsewhere in the nation. Miss Wright conducted the first televised animal club in the nation's capital, and she was a "regular" on the Washington-based Panorama talk show. Miss Wright also served as an animal resource person for the Washington, D.C. schools. She spent more than two years teaching pet care to underprivileged youngsters in the Washington elementary schools.

Phyllis Wright now uses her wide experiences to assist professionals and volunteers who deal with animal control problems. She is well versed in all aspects of animal control operations, from enforcement of laws to euthanasia. And she is particularly experienced in the development of animal control regulations and policies, and shelter management.

Much of Miss Wright's recent efforts have been devoted to the evaluation and accreditation of humane societies and animal control agencies. Through this program, Miss Wright is assisting shelter personnel in the improvement of their techniques and the upgrading of their programs and policies.

Phyllis Wright truly represents the action philosophy of The Humane Society of the United States. And she personally subscribes to the "each one teach one" strategy of spreading the humane ethic. It is a rare occasion when persons in humane work or animal control do not know her name and her reputation.

City of Charlotte
North Carolina
OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT
ANIMAL CONTROL DIVISION

Spay/Neuter Service Feasibility Report



David A. Burkhalter
City Manager

STAFF

Pressly F. Beaver
Director, Operations Department
Diane W. Quisenberry
Superintendent, Animal Control
Libby W. Clapp, Systems Analyst

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SECTION I. INTRODUCTION

A. OVERVIEW

Animal Overpopulation Problem

Animal Control has only recently been accepted as a job or function for which a municipality would be responsible. The major purpose of animal control is the reduction of growth of the animal population. Dogs and cats are highly prolific. Both reach sexual maturity very quickly, usually at 6 to 8 months of age. Their gestation period is extremely short (58 to 65 days). Their offspring are born in large numbers (litters of 3 to 10). These factors mean that a dog is nearly 15 times as prolific as a human and a cat 30 to 45 times as prolific. Even under controlled conditions, for example, a female dog and her progeny and the progeny from their progeny, etc., can be responsible for increasing the animal population by over 4,400 offspring within 7 years. At the current cost of \$26 for every animal handled by the City Animal Shelter, the impact of these factors on the future cost of animal control activities in the City of Charlotte could be economically overwhelming.

Spay/Neuter Surgery as an Animal Control Technique

The only solution available at this time to the overpopulation problem is the widespread sterilization of animals. Although there are other animal control measures such as chemical contraceptives, no other measure is as effective in reducing the growth of the animal population as spay/neuter surgery. The idea of spay/neuter surgery as an animal control technique is fairly new. Although it has been available for decades to the pet owner, it has not been a service offered as a control measure until recently. The technique was first applied in the mid-fifties by humane societies as an alternative to the inhumane slaughter of thousands of unwanted animals. The first clinic operated by a municipality was opened in 1971.

Types of Spay/Neuter Service Organizations

In the past decade the costly, time-consuming problem of animal control has prompted the development of many different approaches to providing spay/neuter services. In hopes of obtaining sufficient data to evaluate the effectiveness and cost of each type of spay/neuter service, a questionnaire was developed by the Operations Department of the City of Charlotte and forwarded to

randomly chosen humane societies and municipalities. Although few of the questionnaires were answered as fully as desired, the response was sufficient for general comparison purposes and for determining how best to organize spay/neuter services for the City of Charlotte.

Difference Between a Clinic and a Program

Based upon the survey results, the major types of spay/neuter services can be divided into two basic categories: (1) clinics and (2) cooperative programs. A spay/neuter clinic is a facility operated by only one agency -- either a veterinarian, a humane society, or a municipality -- for the sole purpose of performing spay/neuter surgery. No other veterinary services are provided. A cooperative program involves any other type of arrangement for spay/neuter surgery and involves more than one agency. Although there are exceptions, most cooperative programs are either municipally funded in conjunction with local veterinarians or humane society funded in conjunction with local veterinarians.

Purpose of Report: Identify Most Effective Spay/Neuter Service

The objective of this report is not to determine whether spay/neuter services are needed but to identify which approach -- clinic or program -- can best provide the type of spay/neuter service needed to reduce the animal population to a manageable level. Finding the answer to this question is not a simple task. There are many issues and factors involved which could impact the effectiveness of any spay/neuter service -- whether it be a clinic or a program. Among the more widely discussed issues are differential licensing, mandatory spay/neuter for animals adopted from the shelter, euthanasia, and public education.

Some readers may already be acquainted with these issues and the factors affecting spay/neuter services. Others may not know enough about the overpopulation problem to be able to accept that "the only solution available at this time is the widespread sterilization of animals." This report briefly discusses all the issues that could have significant impact on any decision concerning development of spay/neuter services for the City of Charlotte. To minimize the confusion so much data could create, this report has been organized to allow the reader to select the issues about which they need to be more informed and to skip the issues about which they are already knowledgeable. An overview of the subject may also be gained by paging through the report and briefly reviewing the paragraph headings and the underlined words and sentences.

Organization of Report

It is recommended that readers who are unfamiliar with the subject of spay/neuter programs and clinics begin by briefly reviewing the technical definitions presented in Appendix A. Most of the medical words and terminology used in Discussion of the spay/neuter questions are included in the appendix.

A brief outline of the report is presented below:

- Section I. Introduction contains a brief overview to acquaint the reader with the animal overpopulation problem and the methods used to identify spay/neuter surgery as an answer to the problem. For the reader who is unfamiliar with animal control methods, information is also presented on the major techniques including spay/neuter surgery, euthanasia and contraceptives. When available, specific facts and figures are given about the cost effectiveness of each method with regard to the animal population and control activities of the City of Charlotte. (NOTE: Even if you are familiar with the methods, advantages and disadvantages of each, it is recommended that you briefly review the charts and figures in this section. The same charts and figures will be used later to illustrate the impact of the recommended spay/neuter service for the City of Charlotte.)
- Section II. History and Cost of Animal Control in the City of Charlotte presents a brief history of the cost and scope of operation of the City Animal Shelter. Projections of future costs are also presented as well as the impact on future costs if a 25% reduction in the growth of the animal population were achieved within the next 10 years. In addition to the City of Charlotte, two other agencies have been involved in animal control in the city -- the Charlotte Humane Society and the Humane Society of Mecklenburg County. A brief description is provided on the efforts of these two groups to obtain low-cost spay/neuter services.
- Section III. Issues Related to Spay/Neuter Service Effectiveness contains an in-depth discussion of the issues and factors interrelated with the spay/neuter question. Some of these issues, such as legal responsibility, must be considered in making any decision regarding municipal involvement in a spay/neuter program or development of a municipally operated spay/neuter clinic. Other issues, such as tattooing, are

optional components of spay/neuter service. All issues, however, impact the effectiveness of spay/neuter surgery in reducing the animal population. There is very little statistical information of any type that could be used to determine the degree of impact some of the issues, such as differential licensing, may have on spay/neuter service. These issues are important enough, however, that the reader needs to understand each issue or factor before attempting to compare the results of the survey information contained in the following section.

- Section IV. Evaluation of Spay/Neuter Survey contains a comparison of the types of programs and clinics that were reported on the survey questionnaire. The survey respondents were divided into four groups:

<u>Group</u>	<u>Type Of Organization</u>
1	Spay/neuter programs funded by humane society and operated by veterinarians.
2	Spay/neuter programs funded by municipality and operated by veterinarians.
3	Spay/neuter clinics operated by a non-profit organization such as a humane society.
4	Spay/neuter clinics operated by a governmental agency such as a municipality.

- Section V. Most Effective Spay/Neuter Service for the City of Charlotte contains a detailed plan for developing a spay/neuter clinic for the City of Charlotte. Estimates are provided of the cost to develop as well as the cost to operate. Staffing and building requirements are included.
- Section VI. Summary provides a brief review of the major points of the report. Recommendations for future actions are presented in terms of a total program and the projected costs and results of that program for the next 10 years.

Except for Appendix A, which contains technical definitions, the appendices contain additional published material on the spay/neuter subject. Since one of the major parties involved in the spay/neuter discussion is the veterinarians, Appendix B contains copies of reports, news releases, and legislation supporting their viewpoint. The arguments for low-cost spay/neuter clinics and programs presented by the various humane societies are presented in Appendix C. The last appendix contains information on the spay/neuter clinic in Los Angeles which has been one of the most successful applications of spay/neuter services in controlling the animal population.

B. ANIMAL CONTROL METHODS

As previously discussed, dogs and cats are highly prolific resulting in a serious overpopulation problem. Approximately one of every six persons owns a dog. Based upon a human population of 333,405, there are an estimated 55,567 dogs in the City of Charlotte. Approximately 33% of the dogs die annually from natural causes, accidents, cruelty, and euthanasia (based on a life-span of an average dog of three years). Based on statistics obtained from the survey responses and records maintained by the City Shelter, a profile of the dog population in the City of Charlotte is shown in Figure 1.

This figure dramatically illustrates the small percentage of the population which is normally spayed or neutered, and the large percentage which is capable of breeding and further increasing the size of the dog population.

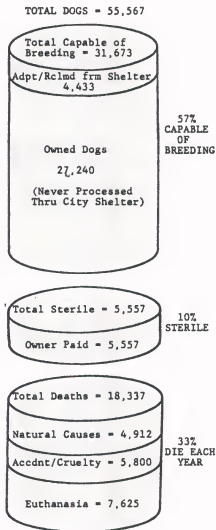


Figure 1. PROFILE OF DOG POPULATION IN 1980

Five measures are currently available for controlling the animal population:

- Spay/Neuter Surgery
- Euthanasia
- Physical Restraint
- Mechanical Contraceptives
- Chemical Contraceptives

1. SPAY/NEUTER SURGERY

Pet Owners Choose Spay/Neuter Surgery For Convenience Purposes

The most feasible and effective solution to the animal overpopulation problem is a program that includes public education, legislation that encourages the pet owner to control the animal or have it surgically altered, and low-cost spay/neuter sterilization. In most cases, the purpose of education and legislation is to increase the number of sterilizations performed. Most pet owners who choose to have their pet spayed or neutered base their decision on the following benefits of sterilizations as quoted from a brochure distributed by the Veterinary Medical Association of Tennessee.

"The most effective and permanent method of preventing pregnancy is surgical sterilization (neutering). In female dogs and cats, the uterus and ovaries are removed (spaying). In males, the testicles are removed (castration). Sterilization effectively eliminates the capability to reproduce and thus prevents overpopulation, but it also produces a variety of other benefits to pet and owner alike.

"Castration in the cat produces some profound changes in habits and attitude. Early castration reduces roaming, howling and fighting, so common in the uncastrated male. The habit of male cats of marking their territory with urine by spraying house and furnishings is eliminated by early castration. Even in male cats where these vices are firmly established, castration has been shown to reduce fighting and urine spraying by 53% and 78% respectively. Elimination of fighting greatly reduces the occurrence of abscesses, a common disease of tomcats. The neutered male cat becomes a better, healthier pet.

"Neutering the female cat eliminates the frequently recurring estrous cycles with the associated howling and desire to roam. It eliminates the owner's responsibility for finding homes for two litters of kittens a year. Common disease problems such as infections of the uterus (pyometra) are eliminated, and the risk of mammary cancer is reduced to 1/7 that in unspayed cats. As with the male cat, neutering improves the health of the cat as well as eliminating some of the inconveniences to the owner.

"Castration in the dog appears to reduce the tendency to roam, though this is not as clear cut as is the case in the cat. The roaming of young male dogs appears to account for their being hit by cars twice as often as are females. Castration eliminates the hazard of testicular tumors and greatly reduces the occurrence of prostatic problems and perianal tumors.

"Neutering the female dog eliminates the inconvenience of the semi-annual estrous (heat) cycle with its associated bloody vaginal discharge and yard full of agitated and aggressive male dogs. It eliminates the possibility of pregnancy and prevents the occurrence of false pregnancy, an annoyance to owners which occurs to some degree in 20% to 50% of dogs following estrous. The possibility of infection of the uterus, a common and severe disease in the bitch, is eliminated. The most significant health benefit to early neutering in the bitch is the marked reduction in mammary cancer. Of all the cancers of the bitch, 1/2 are mammary cancers. Bitches which are neutered before the first estrous cycle face only 1% of the risk of mammary cancer faced by their unspayed counterparts. If neutering is delayed until after the first estrous cycle, that risk is still only .8% of that which unspayed bitches face."

Although these changes in habits, lifespan, personality, etc., are desirable objectives to the pet owner, education and legislation are necessary to convince the pet owner that the most important objective of sterilization is the reduction in the overpopulation problem. The dog population has increased 38% in the last decade (based on the estimate of one dog for every six persons and a 38% increase in the human population). The number of dogs processed by the City Shelter has increased almost 30%. Even if the more conservative figure of 30% is used for projection purposes, the number of dogs capable of breeding in 1990 will be over 41,000. Figure 2 presents a profile of the dog population as it could be in 1990 if no additional controls are implemented this year.

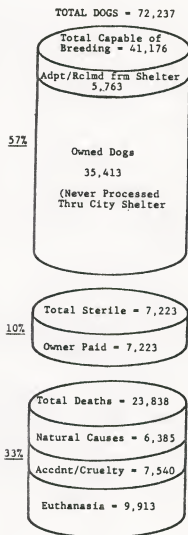


Figure 2. PROFILE OF
DOG POPULATION IN 1990

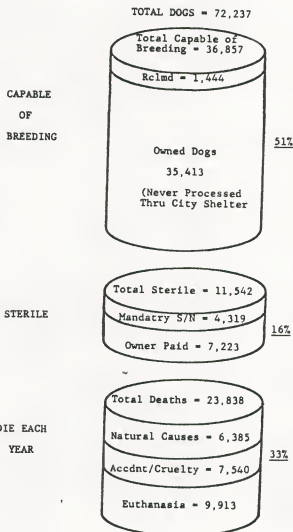


Figure 3. PROFILE OF 1990
POPULATION IF MANDATORY
SPAY/NEUTER ADOPTED

Effectiveness of Spay/Neuter as Control Measure

A program involving spay/neuter surgery could have an impact on the projected population in two areas. First, public education and low cost surgery would reduce the number of "owned dogs" capable of breeding. Second, legislation that required sterilization of dogs adopted from the shelter would reduce the number of "Adopted/Reclaimed from Shelter" that are capable of breeding. Figure 3 contains a profile of the dog population as it could

appear in 1990 if all dogs adopted from the shelter were mandatorily sterilized beginning in 1981. Figure 4 contains a profile of the 1990 population if an additional 25% of the pet owners chose to have their animal spayed or neutered. The impact of mandatory spay/neuter for dogs adopted from the shelter is only a 7% decrease in the number of dogs capable of breeding. Yet, when combined with a 25% increase in sterilization of the number of "owned dogs," the overall result is an almost 55% reduction in the number of dogs capable of breeding, as shown in Figure 5. (NOTE: although any of these actions should also result in a decrease of the total population and comparable decreases in the percentage euthanized, deaths resulting from accidents, etc., none of the surveyed clinics or programs (or any other sources) have any data on the degree of impact or decrease. The purpose of these projections is to show impact on the percentage of the population capable of breeding. The total population is, therefore, left at 72,237 dogs for each projection.)

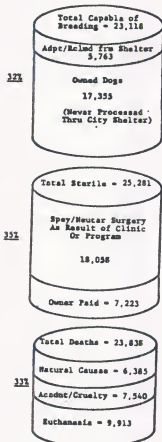


Fig. 4. PROFILE OF 1990 POPULATION IF SPAY/NEUTER INCREASED 25%

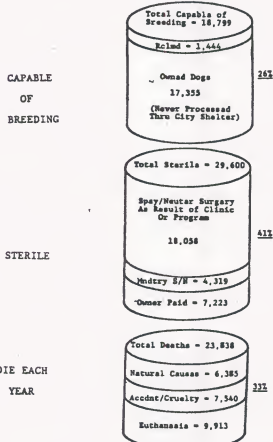


Fig. 5. PROFILE OF 1990 POPULATION IF MAXIMUM IMPACT ACHIEVED (i.e., Fig. 3 & 4 combined)

Thus, if the City Shelter discontinued the sale of fertile dogs, spay/neuter services would only have to impact 25% of the dog population to resolve the overpopulation problem.

Surgery Must Be Low-Cost To Attract Pet Owners

Neither education nor legislation is effective enough to attract the pet owner unless the cost of sterilization is not economically attractive. For example, the pet owner will not consider a discount of \$10 to \$15 on the license fee to be attractive if the spay/neuter surgery is very expensive. As shown in Table I, the average charge by local veterinarians in the City of Charlotte for spraying a medium-sized female dog is over \$60.

Table I.
COST OF SPAY/NEUTER SURGERY
IN CITY OF CHARLOTTE AS OF 10/80

<u>Female Dog</u>	<u>Male Dog</u>	<u>Female Cat</u>	<u>Male Cat</u>
\$50	\$35	\$30	\$25
50	44	40	25
54	45	40	25
57	45	44	25
60	45	44	25
60	45	45	26
60	47	45	29
60	50	45	30
60	50	45	30
60	53	47	32
60	55	49	32
64	60	50	34
64	60	50	39
65	60	54	42
80	66	57	44
82	67	65	45
Avg. \$62	\$52	\$47	\$32

If the license discount is \$15, the pet owner will not recover the \$60 investment in the dog until the fourth year after the surgery was performed. By then, the dog will have outlived its anticipated lifespan based upon the average three-year life expectancy. Even the pet owners who can afford the surgery are not easily motivated to risk investment based on that type of incentive. Nor will any legislation that provides license discounts (i.e., differential licensing) or any intensive education

Program increase the sterilization of animals of low-income owners. Therefore, one of the most important elements impacting the success of spay/neuter surgery as an effective population control measure is economic incentive. All three of these issues -- education, legislation, and low-cost surgery -- are discussed in more detail in the following sections.

2. EUTHANASIA

Euthanasia Necessary Because of Cost, Space and Repopulating Constraints

Why are healthy animals euthanized? Animal Shelters seldom have an alternative due to the cost and space constraints under which they operate. Animal Shelters must also euthanize to avoid contributing to the overpopulation problem. Although it would appear to be more humane to keep the animal until it is adopted, even the adoption of fertile animals from shelters contributes to the overpopulation problem. By returning these animals to the community, the animals are given the opportunity of producing offspring, the majority of which will end up at a shelter.

Cost to Euthanize is Increasing

Euthanasia is currently the only tool used in response to the overpopulation problem in the City of Charlotte. The emphasis in any euthanasia program is on ensuring that the most humane procedures are used and that those performing the task are capable and compassionate. Two years ago the City of Charlotte's Animal Shelter switched from an engine that produced carbon monoxide (CO) for the chamber to bottled CO. In addition, the Animal Shelter began to use T-61 solution in 1978 to euthanize sick and injured animals and puppies and kittens. These two humanely accepted and recommended methods ensure that euthanasia will be quick and painless for the animals but they cost more than the old method. Last fiscal year it cost \$.41 per animal to euthanize by these modern techniques. The cost in the first two months of this fiscal year has increased to over \$.453 per animal.

75% Increase in Number of Dogs Euthanized

Not only is the cost of euthanasia increasing but also increasing is the number of animals which must be euthanized. The number of euthanized dogs has increased 75% since 1970. In addition, no programs or other population control measures have been implemented that would decrease the animal population and thus decreased need for euthanasia.

Increased Euthanization Is Not Reducing The Overpopulation Problem

Euthanasia provides only an arithmetic solution to the problem of animal population. Each euthanization reduces the animal population by only one animal. Euthanasia would only be effective if animals reproduced at the rate of one for one, i.e., if each female dog produced only one puppy to replace her in the animal community. In reality, however, a dog or cat reproduces geometrically. A female dog actually has the capacity to have hundreds of offspring in her lifetime. Each of these offspring could have hundreds more resulting in a geometric increase in the population. As mentioned earlier, even under fair conditions, one female dog and her progeny can be responsible for increasing the animal population by over 4,400 offspring in a seven-year period unless breeding or outside controls are applied. Even under optimal conditions where breeding constraints are involved, a female dog and her progeny can be responsible for increasing the animal population by 72 offspring in seven years.

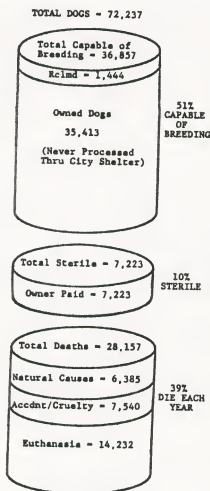


Figure 6. PROFILE IN 1990
IF EUTHANASIA INCREASED

Impact Of Maximum Euthanasia

The maximum extent the City of Charlotte could apply euthanasia would be to discontinue the sale of dogs for adoption purposes. All dogs which were not reclaimed by owners within 72 hours would be euthanized. (NOTE: Approximately 2% of dogs are reclaimed by their owners.) Figure 6 reflects the impact this program would have on the dog population in 1990. For comparison purposes, see Figure 2 that contains projections of the dog population if no additional controls are applied and Figure 4 that contains a projection of the population if spay/neuter surgeries are increased 25%. Although the projected number of euthanizations increases over 50%, the projected number of dogs capable of breeding decreases less than 1%. A program of maximum euthanasia would have the same

impact on the population in terms of dogs capable of breeding as a mandatory spay/neuter program limited to adopted dogs.

3. ALTERNATIVES TO SPAY/NEUTER SURGERY AND EUTHANASIA

Physical Restraint Not Effective

Research has been conducted in recent years to find alternatives to the expensive surgical altering of animals. The cheapest method to avoid the need for expensive surgery is the physical restraint of both male and female animals at all times and complete separation at the time of estrus. Physical restraint is especially important for female animals during estrus. Although physical restraint is a simple and cheap method of population control, too few people restrain animals on their property even though required by law. Last year over 5,700 dogs were picked up in violation of the leash law. More than 9,000 animals were hit and killed by automobiles.

Mechanical Contraceptives are Expensive and Unreliable

Mechanical contraceptives, such as intrauterine devices and chemical implantations in the skin, have not been sufficiently researched and tested to ensure the safety of the animal and acceptability to the animal owner. In addition, the cost is nearly as high as surgical sterilization and results are not nearly as reliable.

Chemical Contraceptives Unreliable Due to Human Factor

Chemical contraceptives may eventually be the best solution to the problem but are currently unreliable. The types of chemical contraceptives currently available rely on daily intake by the animal administered by its owner. This method is neither practical nor reliable due to the human factor. The cost of these chemicals is also high enough to reduce its attractiveness to pet owners.

More Research Needed

Further research is necessary to provide a contraceptive that is safe, easily administered and inexpensive. Surgical sterilization still remains the most convenient and guaranteed method of population control.

SECTION II. HISTORY AND COST OF ANIMAL CONTROL
IN THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE

A. COST TO OPERATE CITY SHELTER

"The presence of animals at large, stray animals, nuisance animals, and diseased animals within the corporate limits of the city are hereby declared to be a public nuisance. Such animals are a threat to the health of the community and to the safety of persons and property alike. In order to abate and control this nuisance, there is hereby created....an Animal Control Division...."*

Since the City of Charlotte began Animal Control activities in the 1940's, the cost of protecting the public from the actions of stray animals has risen drastically. Since 1970, the cost has increased 285% as shown in the following table.

TABLE II.
INCREASE IN ANIMAL CONTROL COSTS SINCE 1970

<u>Year</u>	<u>Animal Control Budget</u>	<u>Human Population</u>
1970	\$131,001	241,178
1971	143,824	242,405
1972	155,419	243,632
1973	172,489	244,859
1974	177,581	288,697
1975	224,927	289,563
1976	267,019	290,431
1977	271,895	291,303
1978	299,169	320,803
1979	329,343	321,765
1980	413,651	333,405
1981	503,797	340,000
% Change	+285%	+38%

Neither the tax rate nor the population has increased at the rate that Animal Control costs have increased. Consequently, a progressively larger percentage of the tax dollar is being used for

*Animal Control Ordinance for the City of Charlotte, N.C.; Ordinance No. 477, Ordinance Book 29, Page 261, Section 3-1; Amended 14 July, 1980, Minute Book 74.

II. History and Cost
of Animal Control

control of animals. The percentage of the total City of Charlotte budget that is expended on Animal Control activities has increased from .3% in 1970 to .6% in 1980.

Although the cost of control is very high, the City of Charlotte is at least attempting to "control" stray animals as required in the previously quoted ordinance. Little has been done, however, to reduce the problem. None of the established programs, projects, activities, etc., have been able to "abate" or reduce the problem of stray, uninoculated animals. Since 1969, when the City of Charlotte began to keep records on the number of dogs processed through the City Shelter, the number of dogs picked up has increased 30%. The number of dogs sold or reclaimed has decreased 31% due to closer scrutiny of adoption applicants. As shown in the following table, the results of more dogs being picked up but fewer being sold or reclaimed is an increased need for euthanasia.

TABLE III.
DOGS PROCESSED BY CITY SHELTER FROM 1970-1980

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>No. Dogs Picked Up</u>	-	<u>Adopted/ Reclaimed</u>	=	<u>No. Euthanased</u>
1970	\$131,001	9,390		4,765		4,625
1971	143,824	9,272		4,709		4,563
1972	155,419	8,964		4,301		4,663
1973	172,489	9,337		4,307		5,030
1974	177,581	10,579		5,079		5,500
1975	224,927	12,089		5,049		6,540
1976	267,019	12,591		5,578		7,013
1977	271,895	12,208		5,567		6,641
1978	299,169	14,171		5,705		8,466
1979	329,343	12,160		5,092		7,068
1980	413,651	12,058		4,433		7,625
1981*	503,797	12,200		3,300		8,082
% Change from 70-80	+285%	+30%		-31%		+75%
1992*	1,939,618	15,860		1,716		14,144

(*Projected)

In Table II, the first impressive change is the 285% increase in the cost of performing the animal control tasks. Much of this has occurred in the past four years due to increases in the level of service to citizens and to the improvements in conditions, food, medical care, euthanasia methods, etc., for animals processed through the Animal Shelter. Of greater impact on the question of spay/neuter, however, is the relationship of the

number of dogs processed to the number euthanized. Even though there has been a 75% increase in the number of dogs euthanized, there has been no reduction in the number of stray dogs picked up or the number donated. This is even more significant when combined with the reduction of dogs returned to the community (i.e., fewer are adopted). Even though fewer dogs are being adopted and more dogs are being euthanized -- thus reducing in two ways the number in the animal population -- the number of dogs picked up increases. At the current rate, the number of dogs processed by the shelter in 1992 will be 15,860. This change is shown graphically in Figure 7 below.

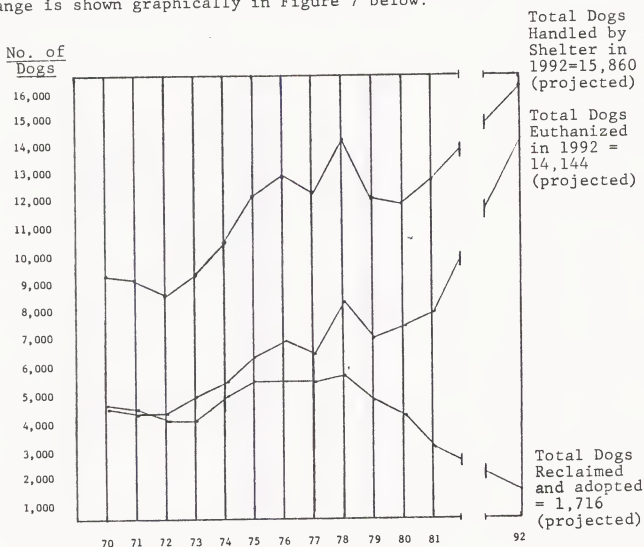


Figure 7. DISTRIBUTION OF DOGS HANDLED BY SHELTER SINCE 1970

In addition to these two control measures, animals are being removed from the population by natural measures such as disease,

and old age. An increasingly large number are being removed as a result of automobile accidents and cruelty. As shown in Table IV, the numbers of dead animals removed from city streets by the Sanitation Division has increased 30% in the past four years.

TABLE IV.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS KILLED BY AUTOMOBILES SINCE 1977

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>No. Dead Animals Picked Up</u>
1977	8049
1978	8403
1979	8516
1980	9732

All this reflects not only a continued increase in the animal population but also a continued increase in the cost of handling each dog. The escalation in the cost per dog is due to the decrease in revenue obtained from the sale of adopted dogs as well as the increase in operating costs. To determine the approximate cost to process an animal through the shelter, both dogs and cats must be considered. Complete records of cats have only been maintained for the past three months. During this time the number of dogs processed through the City Shelter has been 65% of the total animals processed as shown in the following table.

TABLE V.
NUMBER OF ANIMALS PROCESSED BY SHELTER
FROM JULY-AUGUST 1980

	<u>Stray/Donated</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Adopted/Reclaimed</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Euthanized</u>	<u>%</u>
Dogs	3,180	65	789	80	2,337	58
Cats	<u>1,720</u>	35	<u>196</u>	20	<u>1,669</u>	42
Total	4,900		985		4,006	

Information obtained from cities as part of the survey supports this proportion of the population of dogs to cats (i.e., 65% of animal population is dogs and 35% is cats). By applying this percentage to the number of dogs processed for the last ten fiscal years, the cost per animal can be obtained as shown in Table VI.

TABLE VI.
COST PER ANIMAL FOR CITY SHELTER OPERATION FROM 1970-1980

Year	Budget	No. Dogs Processed ÷ .65 = No. Animals	Cost Per Animal
1970	\$131,001	9,390	14,446 \$ 9.07
1971	143,824	9,272	14,264 10.08
1972	155,419	8,964	13,790 11.27
1973	172,489	9,337	14,364 12.01
1974	177,581	10,579	16,275 10.91
1975	224,927	12,089	18,598 12.09
1976	267,019	12,591	19,370 13.79
1977	271,895	12,208	18,781 14.48
1978	299,169	14,171	21,801 13.72
1979	329,343	12,160	18,707 17.61
1980	413,651	12,058	18,550 22.30
1981 (Proj.)	503,797	12,200	18,769 26.84

Increase 285% 130% 130% 196%

Assuming the same percentage increase experienced in the 70's continues through the 80's, the cost to process an animal in 1992 will be approximately \$79.44 (i.e., \$26.84 +196% Increase = \$79.44). This increase in cost per animal is presented graphically in Figure 8 below.

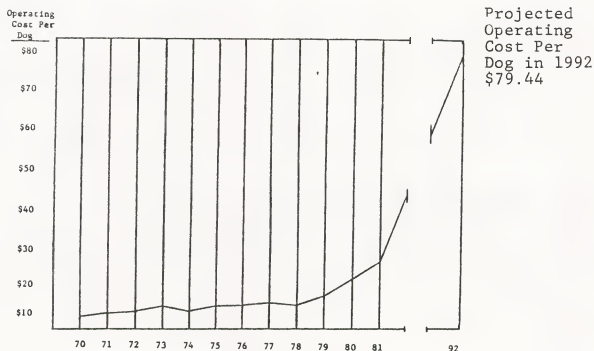


Figure 8. INCREASE IN COST PER ANIMAL FROM 1970-1992

Loss Of Manpower For Ordinance Enforcement Tasks

There is also an indirect factor involved which is more difficult to quantify. This factor concerns the manpower occupied in the control of stray, unwanted dogs that could be occupied in enforcing other aspects of the ordinance. This increased enforcement would, in the short run, result in a large increase in revenue and, in the long run, would increase the number of animals licensed from 52% to 80-90%. Currently, almost 45% of the field officer's time is directly involved in the control of stray, unwanted dogs. Less than 5% is involved in enforcing the inoculation and licensing requirements. If more time were available, the officers would not have to canvass for offenders but could use the recently implemented computer system to identify offenders directly. The current automated Animal Control System provides reports on persons who have declared ownership of a dog for tax purposes but do not have a valid dog license. The amount of revenue that would have been derived using the 1980 report to identify offenders would have exceeded \$100,000 based on the current \$10 fine for not having a license. This stricter enforcement would minimize the number of offenders and increase the percentage of the dog population that is inoculated and licensed.

The cost of controlling the animal population can, therefore, be viewed in two ways. First, there is the direct cost of processing animals through the Animal Shelter. The cost per dog is higher for euthanized dogs than for adopted dogs. As more dogs are processed, however, the demand for euthanasia increases. The increased use of euthanasia to control the problem has not resulted in a decrease in the dog population. It is, therefore, a spiralling problem that could achieve unmanageable proportions. The impact of this problem, if unchecked or left to continue at current rate, is presented graphically in Figure 9 on the next page.

Second, there is the indirect cost of the loss of opportunity to enforce the ordinance and thus better achieve the overall goal of the animal control program. This opportunity would also result in a temporary increase in the amount of revenue generated by the Animal Shelter.

B. HUMANE SOCIETIES IN CHARLOTTE/MECKLENBURG AREA

Two local humane societies, the Mecklenburg County Humane Society and the Charlotte Humane Society, have been the agencies most involved in spay/neuter endeavors in the Charlotte area. The oldest local humane organization, the Mecklenburg County Humane Society has been responsible for a number of spay/neuter efforts since it was established in 1938.

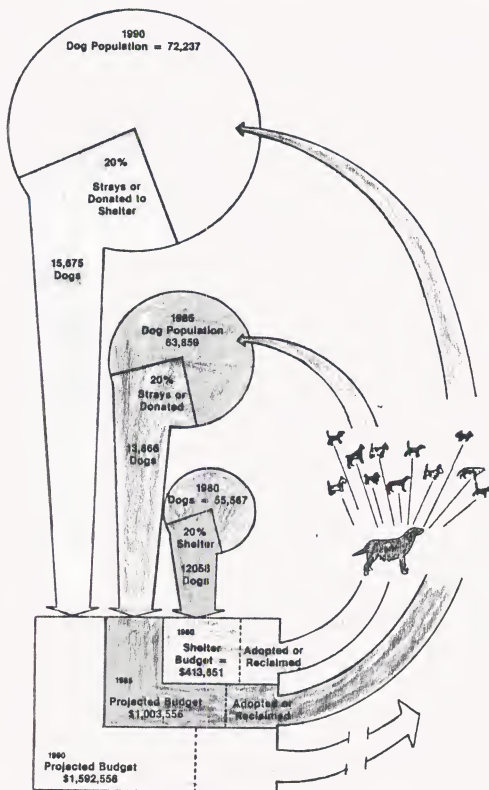


Figure 9. PROJECTED IMPACT OF SPIRALLING OVERPOPULATION PROBLEM

Mecklenburg County Humane Society Spay/Neuter Efforts

In the mid-1970's the Mecklenburg County Humane Society established an agreement with some local veterinarians whereby any animal adopted from any humane society, foster home or shelter, or owned by an indigent family, would qualify for low-cost spay/neuter at one of the participating veterinarians. Surgical charges by participating veterinarians were reduced by one-third, with the remaining two-thirds shared equally by the humane society and the owner. The latest statistics available from the Mecklenburg County Humane Society indicate 208 animals were neutered or spayed from January 1978 through October 1978. In November 1978, the veterinarians stopped performing the surgeries due to concern that many people using the program were financially able to pay full price. The screening was supposed to have been done by the Mecklenburg County Humane Society; however, the veterinarians felt that too many financially able people were being approved to receive the discounted fee. Since November 1978 the Mecklenburg County Humane Society has had no program for low-cost spay/neuter. In 1979, however, they did sponsor 17 spay/neuter (12 cats and 5 dogs) surgeries. To accomplish the surgeries at a reduced cost, individual veterinarians were contacted until one agreed to perform the surgery at a discount.

Charlotte Humane Society

In July 1978 the Charlotte Humane Society was organized and established its own shelter. This establishment has endorsed low-cost spay/neuter surgery and has attempted to set up its own program. Only a few local veterinarians have been willing to participate in a program and then only on a minimal basis for families with very limited incomes. Since initiating this program, forty-two animals have been neutered or spayed.

Both humane societies and the local Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which sponsors spay/neuter surgery on an even more limited basis, are non-profit organizations operating solely on donations and the proceeds from fund-raising projects. Due to funding limitations they are able to support a spay/neuter program only on a small and often erratic basis.

SECTION III. ISSUES RELATED TO SPAY/NEUTER SERVICE EFFECTIVENESS

Development of a spay/neuter program or clinic should include:

- Promotion of Responsible Pet Ownership
- Differential Licensing
- Mandatory Shelter Spay/Neuter
- Tattooing

A. PROMOTION OF RESPONSIBLE PET OWNERSHIP

Even Responsible Pet Owners Fail To Recognize Overpopulation Problem

It is estimated that one out of every six persons owns a dog. Many are responsible owners and comply with all licensing and rabies inoculation requirements, leash their animals and take excellent care of their pets, medically and emotionally. Some owners have their pets spayed or neutered as soon as they reach sexual maturity. The reason for their decision to spay/neuter their pet is usually based on convenience rather than the positive effect this has on population control. A public education program is needed to promote understanding by these responsible pet owners that spay/neuter surgery is also needed to control growth of the animal population. Few realize the number of cats and dogs which must be euthanized annually and seldom are they informed of viable alternatives to such needless deaths.

The remaining pet owners assume responsibility of ownership in varying degrees. The majority of these pet owners are those toward which a spay/neuter campaign is aimed and from which most of the animal control problems emanate. In some cases, education now at the elementary school level may be the best approach for increasing future awareness of ownership responsibility.

III. Issues Related to
S/N Effectiveness

B. DIFFERENTIAL LICENSING

Financial Incentive To Pet Owner

Economic pressures are usually the determining factor in a successful spay/neuter operation. Many cities provide an incentive to pet owners in the form of differential licensing. Owners with spayed or neutered animals are charged a small license fee while their counterparts with unspayed or unneutered animals must pay a larger fee. The difference varies from \$10 to \$20 in cities that have adopted such a policy. Proof of the surgery is required of the owner who usually obtains it from the attending veterinarian.

Usually Combined With Availability Of Low-Cost Spay/Neuter Surgery

This accumulative monetary license savings sometimes induces people to have their pets sterilized. Most cities, however, have combined the differential licensing plan with a low-cost spay/neuter service. By incorporating a differential licensing plan in the spay/neuter concept, a fair, low-cost alternative is offered. To be effective, the differential license savings must be significant. A \$5 savings is of limited motivational value. Yet, a \$20 annual savings to owners of spayed or neutered animals may also be an unfair cost to owners of unspayed/unneutered animals unless low-cost spay/neuter surgery is available.

C. MANDATORY SHELTER SPAY/NEUTER

City Shelter's Adoption Policy Increases Problem

Each time an unaltered animal is sold by the City Shelter and returned to the animal community, the organization which is responsible for animal control is contributing to the overpopulation problem and increasing its own workload and dilemma. The animals that are being euthanized today could be the offspring of a female dog sold by the City Shelter years ago.

Adoption Revenue Of \$10 Could Result In A \$4,000 Expenditure For Operational Costs

Each year the City Shelter picks up or receives approximately 20% of the estimated dog population. At the current rate it is estimated that 11,700 to 12,740 dogs will be handled in this fiscal year. At the current rate of expenditures it will cost \$25 to \$28 each to handle each animal this year and \$75 to \$80 each by 1990. Using the conservative estimate of 72 animals

returning to the shelter during the next ten years as a result of the adoption of one female dog, the City of Charlotte could ultimately spend over \$4,000 on animal control activities in return for the \$10 gained from the sale of that female dog.

Mandatory Shelter Spay/Neuter: Positive Step But Not Sufficient Answer

The only method which can stop this additional complication of the problem is the mandatory requirement that all animals, male and female, be neutered or spayed when adopted. This along, however, will not significantly reduce potential costs or the animal population as shown in Figure 3 on Page 8. It will eliminate, however, the City Shelter's contribution to the problem.

(NOTE: Should the City of Charlotte approve a spay/neuter plan that involves mandatory spay/neuter for shelter adoptees, the program would be more effective if the Mecklenburg County Animal Shelter also participated. The Mecklenburg County Animal Shelter is located within the municipal limits of Charlotte, only a few blocks from the City Shelter. If the County Shelter does not participate, it could impact the number of spayed or neutered animals that are returned to the community through adoption. An adult dog from the City Shelter could conceivably cost three times (spay/neuter cost included) that of an unaltered animal from the County Shelter (@ \$9.00).

D. TATTOOING

Ability To Identify Owner Would Benefit Animal Control

One of the major problems of animal control concerns stray dogs. Approximately 40% of the dogs brought into the Animal Shelter are strays. Less than 10% of these stray animals have traceable identification on them; therefore, it is impossible to establish positive ownership for 90% of the stray dogs. Since it is generally the irresponsible owner who allows pets to run loose, it is the irresponsible owner who is never identified and forced to assume responsibility for the animal. It is necessary to identify this owner not only for the welfare of the animal but also for the benefit to municipality in terms of revenue and management control. The best method of positive identification is tattooing the animal.

Large Gains For Small Investment

If mandatory spay/neuter is incorporated into an Animal Control program, tattooing can be added easily as a secondary program.

While under anesthesia for surgery, a dog can be easily and painlessly tattooed with a permanent and unique number which can be used to identify the owner.

Tattooing is very desirable for several reasons:

- Provides permanent identification of the dog which potentially minimizes theft and loss.
- Provides identification of legal owner of animal.
- Allows identification of repeat/leash law violators.
- Maximizes usage of shelter facilities by returning larger percentage of animals to their owners.
(NOTE: Modification of current animal ordinance would be required to allow citing of owners in the absence of contact with the shelter.)
- Reduces number of dogs euthanized by returning more dogs to owner.
- Holds irresponsible pet owners proportionately accountable for the added financial burden placed on the community.

IV. Evaluation of
S/N Survey

SECTION IV. EVALUATION OF SPAY/NEUTER SURVEY

A. SURVEY RESPONSES

Development of Survey Questionnaire

To obtain sufficient data on spay/neuter services for evaluating the best type for the City of Charlotte, the Operations Department developed a questionnaire and forwarded it to 89 randomly chosen municipalities and humane societies. Although 49 of the questionnaires were answered and returned, only 30 contained enough information to be included in the evaluation process. The response was sufficient, however, for general comparative purposes and for determining the most effective types of spay/neuter services. Insufficient information is available to determine the degree of impact of such issues as differential licensing upon spay/neuter service.

Types of Spay/Neuter Services

As mentioned in the Introduction, the types of spay/neuter services reported in the survey can be divided into two basic categories:

- Clinic: A facility operated by one agency -- usually a humane society or a municipality -- for the sole purpose of performing spay/neuter surgery. No other veterinary services are provided.
- Program: Any other type of cooperative arrangement involving more than one agency. Most of the cooperative programs involve either (1) a municipally funded program in conjunction with local veterinarians or (2) a humane society funded program in conjunction with local veterinarians.

In the following sections a general description is provided on the four basic types reported in the survey. Basic statistics on each city and the type of service involved are presented in Figure 10.

Three of the programs involve the sale of certificates which are used at local veterinary clinics for payment. The certificates cost less than the fees charged by the veterinarians. Two programs involve low-cost spay/neuter for persons qualifying on the basis of income. Three programs involve mandatory spay/neuter for animals adopted from the shelter. One program contains an additional incentive for the animal owner whereby impound charges are waived if the owner has the animal altered within a specified time.

Honolulu, Hawaii has the most successful program based on the number of animals altered per citizen. The municipality pays 12% of the total cost of the program. Surgical fees for the surgery are shared by the veterinarian (33%), owner (33%), humane society (16%), and the municipality (17%). The program is supposedly based on the financial need of the owner as determined by the humane society. The veterinarians are dissatisfied, according to the survey response, because the criteria for financial need is not sufficiently stringent. The municipality is currently considering "following the methods which have been put into operation by the British Columbia S.P.C.A.; specifically, differential licensing for dogs, construction of a spay/neuter clinic, tattooing of all dogs, invoking a city/county ordinance which would require the identification of all cats."

Spay/Neuter Clinic Operated by Humane Society

Eleven of the operations reported in the survey consist of spay/neuter clinic(s) operated by a humane society.

- Calverton, New York
- Burkes County, Pennsylvania
- Salt Lake City, Utah
- Annapolis, Maryland
- Anchorage, Alaska
- New Orleans, Louisiana
- Birmingham, Alabama
- Marlton, New Jersey
- Atlanta, Georgia
- New York, New York
- Sacramento, California

Many of the respondents provided information on the number of spay/neuter surgeries performed per year. This information was used to calculate the ratio of the number of animals altered to the population (i.e., $\text{population} + \text{animals altered per year} = \text{no. animals altered per person}$). Many of the clinics have a small ratio (i.e., are performing a large number of spay/neuter surgeries each year in relation to the population). Some of these

Spay/Neuter Program Involving Municipality and Veterinarians

The following five respondents to the spay/neuter survey have established spay/neuter programs operated by the municipality in conjunction with local veterinarians.

- Long Beach, California
- Baltimore, Maryland
- Denver, Colorado
- Wichita, Kansas
- Alamance County, North Carolina

Four of the programs provide spay/neuter surgery only for animals adopted from the shelter. The new owner pays less for the spay/neutering than would be paid if the animal were obtained from a pet shop, breeder, or other source.

The response from Denver, Colorado indicates its program is not effective because only welfare recipients qualify. Only one dog may be accepted per family although, in many cases, the family owns more than one dog.

Programs in this category provided the least amount of information. Usually more than one veterinarian was involved in the program and none maintained records on the surgeries performed as a result of the program.

None of the six programs involved any operational costs since the spay/neuter surgery was performed at a veterinarian's clinic. Based on the comments provided by the respondents, none of the programs contained an adequate degree of public education which may account, to some degree, for the lack of success of these programs.

The program in Long Beach, California, involves the legislation of differential licensing as an inducement to pet owners to have their animals altered.

Spay/Neuter Programs Involving Humane Societies and Local Veterinarians

There are six survey participants who established spay/neuter programs operated by a humane society in conjunction with local veterinarians.

- Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Kansas City, Missouri
- Honolulu, Hawaii
- Reading, Pennsylvania
- Santa Cruz County, California

Two of the respondents, Santa Clara County and Los Angeles, California, used differential licensing to encourage pet owners to have their animals altered. Residents of Santa Clara County pay 50% less for a license for a spayed or neutered dog. None of the respondents reported any problems with their clinics.

B. COMPARISON OF PROGRAMS AND CLINICS

There are certain variables which impact the effectiveness of a spay/neuter program or clinic. Two of these variables, differential licensing and mandatory spay/neuter for animals adopted from shelter were discussed in Section III. The major new variables that were identified as a result of the survey responses include:

- Ratio of Animals Altered to Population
- Income Restrictions

Ratio of Animals Altered to Population

One major factor affecting the success of a spay/neuter clinic or program is the number of animals altered per year in proportion to the population. Table VII contains information on

TABLE VII.
SURVEYED CITIES WITH EFFECTIVE
RATIOS

<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>No. Surgeries Per Year</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Yr. Est.</u>	<u>Results</u>
Private	Pittsburgh	459,000	1,497	1:306	1966	26% reduction in 12 years
Private	Colorado Springs	180,000	2,323	1:77	1976	10% reduction in 3 years
4	San Mateo, CA	78,000	4,082	1:19	1973	36% reduction in 4 years
4	Ann Arbor	104,000	4,200	1:24	1975	35% reduction in 4 years
4	Los Angeles	2,727,000	8,299	1:320	1971	39% reduction in 9 years
4	Palo Alto, CA	56,000	3,650	1:15	1972	50% reduction in 7 years

have been in operation long enough to have had a significant impact on the animal population and animal control activities. Yet, none of these respondents provided any information in this area of the questionnaire nor even stated that there had been a reduction in animals processed by the shelter.

Some of the clinics reported problems due to lack of response and apathy from pet owners. The clinic in New York reported a 33% no-show rate. This could be another indication of the importance of an adequate, comprehensive public education program.

Some of the clinics provide free surgery for animals adopted from the shelter and low-cost surgery for residents with limited incomes.

All but three of the clinics were self-supporting. Two of these three fail to meet operational costs because spay/neuter surgery is free to pet owners who adopted animals from the shelter operated by the humane society. The other clinic fails to meet its operational costs because it does not collect in advance and, therefore, never receives many payments.

The clinics reporting the best rate of animals altered to population are in the 100,001 to 250,000 population category. They also report good public response to the clinic as a result of their public education program.

Spay/Neuter Clinic Operated by Municipality

The municipalities that operate a spay/neuter clinic provided the most information on their operations.

- Pinellas County, Florida
- Palo Alto, California
- Santa Clara County, California
- Grand Rapids, Michigan
- Las Vegas, Nevada
- San Mateo, California
- Los Angeles, California

These are also the most successful in terms of ratio of animals altered per citizen and impact on animal population. All clinics that kept data on their operational costs were self-supporting. It should also be noted that they charged the lowest fees and had lower operating costs per animal than the clinics operated by humane societies. None of the clinics were restricted to owners with low incomes; all residents could have one or more animal altered.

all animals adopted from the shelter. Based on the survey responses concerning the problem and lack of success with low-income restrictions, the program in Annapolis, Maryland appears to be successful in spite of the restriction on income rather than because of it. In general, limiting clients based on income criteria is a factor that would handicap a program or clinic. TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM OR CLINIC, IT MUST BE AVAILABLE TO ALL PERSONS REGARDLESS OF INCOME.

programs or clinics that reported a positive impact or reduction in the animal population. (NOTE: The ratio presented in the fourth column of the table was obtained by dividing the population by the number of surgeries performed per year (e.g., $459,000 \div 1,497 = 306$ for a ratio of 1:306). Although the population refers to humans and the surgery to animals, this formula was used as a basis for comparison purposes only. There is approximately one dog for every six persons. This is, therefore, a fairly constant factor that can be used for determining the number of spay/neuter surgeries that need to be performed to reduce the animal population growth rate.)

Determining Minimum Ratio Required for Maximum Impact

Since no program or clinic has been in operation long enough or performed enough surgeries per year to report zero growth in the animal population, it is difficult to identify the minimum number of surgeries that should be performed per year that would be most cost effective and manageable. The approach taken to determine the minimum ratio was simply to evaluate each combination of the number of surgeries per year and years in effect in terms of the percentage of reduction achieved until a reasonable combination was identified. The results are identified in terms of degree of acceptability as follows:

	<u>Most Desired</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Minimum Acceptable</u>
Number of Years Required:	5	7	10
To Achieve Decrease Of:	25%	30%	35%

To achieve a 25% reduction in the animal population, the minimum ratio that would need to be achieved is shown below:

	<u>Most Desired</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Minimum Acceptable</u>
Minimum Ratio Of:	1:300	1:350	1:400

These figures are used in Section V for determining the number of surgeries that would need to be performed per year in the City of Charlotte to ensure success.

Restrictions on Income and Financial Need

Six survey respondents reported their program included low income or financial need qualifications. Only one program, Annapolis, Maryland, performed enough surgeries to be an effective program. The program in Annapolis also included mandatory spay/neuter of

V. Most Effective Service
for Charlotte

Advantage Of A Municipally Run Clinic

Information obtained from the survey and other sources identify the following advantages of a municipally run clinic:

- The lower operating costs mean lower surgery fees which provide economic inducement to pet owners.
- The clinic normally operates in conjunction with animal control activities thus data is easily available on the impact of the service on growth of the animal population.
- A municipally run clinic is available to all citizens regardless of age thus ensuring the effectiveness of the service.
- The clinic is usually supported by public service and information services thus ensuring comprehensive public education programs are developed.
- The veterinarian services of the clinic are often shared by the local city shelter thus reducing operating costs.

Consequently, a municipally run clinic would be the best answer to the animal overpopulation problem in the City of Charlotte. The following paragraphs provide detailed information on the funding, manpower and other resources required to establish a municipally run clinic.

B. COST, MANPOWER, ETC., TO DEVELOP A MUNICIPAL SPAY/NEUTER CLINIC

Factors Affecting Size and Staffing for a Clinic

As discussed in preceding sections, the success of a spay/neuter service in reducing the overpopulation problem is more dependent upon the number of surgeries performed in proportion to the population (i.e., ratio) than upon any other factor. The controllable variables that affect the number of surgeries that are performed are:

- Size of the Clinic Staff and Facilities
- Level of Public Education
- Spay/Neuter Surgery Fees
- Supportive Legislation (e.g., differential licensing, mandatory spay/neuter for adopted animals)

SECTION V. MOST EFFECTIVE SPAY/NEUTER SERVICE
FOR THE CITY OF CHARLOTTE

A. IDENTIFICATION OF MOST EFFECTIVE TYPE SERVICE

Criteria For Choosing Most Effective Type Of Spay/Neuter Service

To determine the most effective and successful spay/neuter service for the City of Charlotte, the following criteria were identified:

- Sufficient surgeries must be performed to obtain a 25% decrease in the animal population growth within 5 years. As identified in the preceding section, this would require a minimum ratio of 1:300 (i.e., 1,133 surgeries per year).
- The service must be effective either (1) in terms of a decrease in operational costs of the City Shelter equivalent to the funding level involved or (2) operate on a self-supporting basis.
- Sufficient data must be maintained to monitor and evaluate the impact of the service on the growth of the animal population.
- The service must be available within a timeframe of 18 to 24 months. Otherwise, the ratio and timeframe to achieve the desired reduction must be adjusted to accommodate the additional growth in the animal population.

Why A Municipal Clinic Would Be Most Effective Service

Based on the information received in the survey, cooperative programs with local veterinarians seldom perform enough spay/neuter surgeries to satisfy the first criteria (i.e., 25% reduction in animal population growth within 5 years). Although both local humane societies have indicated their interest in operating a clinic, there is no indication either could raise the funds necessary to build a clinic. Overall, municipally run clinics achieve the greatest impact on the population, are the least costly to operate, maintain the best information for evaluation and monitoring purposes, and charge the lowest fees for spay/neuter surgery.

Veterinarian: Duties would include administration of clinic and performance of spay/neuter surgery.

Projected yearly salaries for the personnel required to operate the clinic are:

Personnel Costs

1 Veterinarian	\$24,000
1 Veterinarian Technician	13,000
1 Receptionist/Typist	9,800
	<u>\$46,800</u>

Under optimum conditions and operating with an experienced staff, thirteen surgical procedures could be accomplished in an eight-hour day. After a three-month phase in, the clinic should be able to perform over 3,000 surgeries yearly for a maximum ratio of 1:113. This rate is more than sufficient to achieve a 25% reduction in five years.

Equipment/Supplies Requirements

The initial cost for office and medical equipment and supplies is estimated to be:

Initial Costs

Office Furniture	\$ 3,000 (non-recurrent)
Medical Equipment	7,000
Drugs	3,500
Surgical Instruments	1,250
Miscellaneous Supplies	1,500
	<u>\$16,250</u>

Annual operating costs (exclusive of building maintenance) are projected to be:

Annual Operating Cost

Salaries	\$46,800
Drugs, Supplies, Instruments	6,250
	<u>\$53,050</u>

Surgical Fees

The projected number of daily surgeries is dependent upon enough citizens requesting the service to keep the staff involved full time in providing spay/neuter services. As discussed in the Introduction, it is difficult to project what impact other factors

The size of the clinical staff and facilities contributes most to the number of surgeries that can be performed daily. The next two variables impact the number of animals available for surgery. These two variables, legislation and public education, are discussed separately in another part of this section. Although the fees charged for the spay/neuter surgeries also affect the number of animals available for surgery, the personnel and operating costs for the clinic staff and facilities determine the fees that must be charged to ensure that the clinic is self-supporting. Consequently, these two variables are dependent upon each other and must be considered together.

No. of Surgeries Required to Achieve Population Reduction Goal

Based upon the current population estimate of 340,000 for the City of Charlotte, the number of annual surgeries necessary to achieve a 25% reduction in the growth of the animal population is shown in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.
NUMBER OF ANNUAL SURGERIES REQUIRED FOR SUCCESSFUL CLINIC

	<u>Most Desired</u>	<u>Expected</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
No. Annual Surgeries:	1,134	972	850
For Minimum Ratio of:	1:300	1:350	1:400
Within Timeframe of:	5 Yrs.	7 Yrs.	10 Yrs.

Based on a five-day week and 250 working days per year, the number of surgeries required daily would be 4.5 for the Most Desired category, 3.9 for the Expected category and 3.4 for the Minimum Acceptable category.

Staffing Requirements

The surgical goals defined above can be achieved with the following staff:

Receptionist/Typist: Duties would include scheduling surgeries, handling payments, maintaining necessary records, and general office duties.

Veterinarian Technician: Duties would include performing laboratory tests, examination of animals, care of animals until released to owner, and assisting the veterinarian during surgery and as otherwise needed.

- The clinic would have to share inadequate reception facilities with the Animal Shelter thus providing the opportunity for healthy animals to come in contact with diseased and injured animals.

Consequently, the most feasible approach is to construct a facility for a spay/neuter clinic adjacent to the existing City Animal Shelter.

Costs To Construct Clinic Adjacent to Existing Shelter

The land on which the current Animal Shelter is located is large enough to allow for the extension of the existing facility. The additional rooms or building would need to be approximately 35' x 45', completely finished, and partitioned for a reception area/waiting area, examination room, prep/surgery room, kitchen/lab area, bathroom, ward, a few animal confinement areas, and one office area. The existing parking space is adequate to handle the additional traffic. The construction costs are estimated at approximately \$50,000.

Total Funding Requirements

The cost to implement a spay/neuter clinic is estimated to be:

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Succeeding Year</u>
Construction Cost	\$ 50,000	-----
Equipment/Supplies	16,250	\$ 6,250
Personnel	46,800	46,800
Maintenance Costs	1,000	1,000
Public Education/Advertising	<u>5,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
TOTAL	\$119,350	\$55,050

The City of Charlotte is currently paying over \$6,000 per year for veterinary services for the City Shelter. This expense would be eliminated by the availability of veterinary services from the clinic. The estimates concerning the number of spay/neuter surgeries that can be performed daily is very conservative. There would be ample time for the veterinarian to administer the clinic, perform surgeries and also support the needs of the City Shelter. When this savings is deducted, yearly costs to operate the spay/neuter clinic (after the first year) are estimated to be \$49,050.

such as differential licensing have on encouraging the pet owner to use the clinic, especially during the service's first year. The following charges for the spay/neuter service are based on the assumption that the clinic will not be self-supporting the first year but will be the following year.

	<u>Male-Neuter</u>	<u>Female-Spay</u>
Dogs	\$24.50	\$24.50
Cats	\$11.50	\$17.50

Modify Existing Shelter Facility or Construct New Clinic Facility

Development of a spay/neuter clinic can be approached in three ways:

1. Purchase land and construct a clinic facility to be used for spay/neuter surgery only.
2. Modify the existing facilities at the City Shelter to accommodate the needs of a spay/neuter clinic.
3. Construct an additional facility adjacent to the City Shelter on land already owned by the City of Charlotte.

It is not considered feasible to purchase land at this time because of the additional cost. Although the clinic would be more effective if it were located in the proximity of the existing shelter, the zoning restrictions and lack of available land would hinder development of this approach.

The basic advantages either of modifying the existing facility or of constructing an adjacent facility are the savings in operational and personnel costs that could be attained by sharing veterinarian services, parking facilities, security services, maintenance costs, etc. Although the least costly approach would be to modify the existing facility, this approach involves the following disadvantages.

- It would provide unacceptable surgical facilities and no opportunity for expansion of Animal Shelter or spay/neuter services.
- It would require clinic staff to share the already inadequate office facilities with the Shelter's clerical and administrative staff.

patients resulting from a public education program stressing responsibilities of pet ownership. There would also be an increase in the number of licensed and vaccinated dogs and cats

TABLE IX.
AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER SPAY/NEUTER SURGERIES
PERFORMED BY LOCAL VETERINARIANS

<u>No. Surgeries</u>	<u>Type Surgery</u>	<u>Average Charge*</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
45	Cat Neuter	\$32.00	\$1,440
40	Cat Spay	47.00	2,350
88	Dog Spay	62.00	5,456
8	Dog Neuter	52.00	416
191			\$9,662

*Obtained from Table I on Page 10.

many of whose owners would obtain rabies inoculations from a veterinarian.

C. ALTERNATIVE TO DEVELOPING MUNICIPAL SPAY/NEUTER CLINIC

City Could Fund Program With Local Veterinarians

An alternative to developing a municipally operated spay/neuter clinic is a municipally funded program in conjunction with local veterinarians. Rather than operating a city clinic, funds would be budgeted to supplement the difference in cost between the amount charged by the veterinarians and the lower amount that would be charged by a clinic.

Program Cost

To meet the criteria defined to achieved a 25% reduction in the growth of the animal population, a ratio of 1:300 or 1,133 surgeries would have to be performed per year. Using the number of surgeries shown in Table IX as a basis for determining percentage of each type that would be performed, the following table contains a list of estimated costs that would be incurred by this type program.

TABLE X.
COST TO FUND ALTERNATIVE COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

<u>Type Surgery</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No. Yearly</u>	<u>Diff. Between Vet. & Clinic Charge</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cat Neuter	24	272	\$20.50	\$ 5,576.00
Cat Spay	26	295	29.50	8,702.50
Dog Spay	46	521	37.50	19,537.50
Dog Neuter	4	45	27.50	1,237.50
	100	1,133		\$35,053.50

Revenue Potential

Based upon an average of 11 surgeries per day at the rates listed in the previous paragraph, the potential revenue is calculated as follows:

2 Dog Neuters @ 24.50	= \$	49.00	
4 Cat Neuters @ 11.50	=	46.00	
3 Cat Spays @ 17.50	=	52.50	
2 Dog Spays @ 24.50	=	49.00	
	\$	196.50	per day
	x	250	workdays/year
Annual Est. Revenue	=	\$49,125.00	
Annual Est. Operation Cost	=	49,050.00	
Est. Revenue	=	\$ 75.00	

(NOTE: Since it is difficult to estimate the number of requests for the first year, it is recommended that at least 35% of the first year's operating costs be budgeted.)

Legislation/Zoning Requirements Involved

It should be noted that zoning of land adjacent to the existing City Animal Shelter prevents construction for commercial purposes within 300' of that area. The proposed site of the clinic would be within 300' of that property. The property lies within a Community Development Target Area. A permanent solution to the zoning restriction, which would involve an amendment to the Target Area Plan, should be considered rather than a variance action to allow future enhancements to the existing facility as well as the new clinic.

In addition to the rezoning requirement, approval is also necessary at the state level. There is currently no legislation approved by the State of North Carolina that allows municipal or county governments to operate a spay/neuter clinic.

Impact of Spay/Neuter Clinic on Local Veterinarians

Based on figures obtained from a local veterinarian with a well-established practice, an average of 191 spay/neuter surgeries are performed yearly as shown in Table IX on the following page.

If a spay/neuter clinic were established, it is not known how many pet owners would use the clinic instead of their veterinarian but it is assumed that the difference in cost of the clinic would appeal to a majority. The resulting loss in profit by the veterinarians would be offset somewhat by the gain in new

It is estimated at least \$5,000 additional funds would also be needed yearly for public education programs and for personnel to monitor, administer, and collect data for the program. The total estimated cost would then be \$40,054 per year.

Disadvantages of Cooperative Program

The major drawback of this type of program is the cost. One of the primary goals of a spay/neuter service is to reduce the escalation of operating costs for animal control activities by reducing the growth of the animal population. Based on the 285% increase in the budget for the Animal Control Division from 1970 until 1981 (as shown in Table I. on Page 14), the projected cost to provide animal control services in 1992 is \$1,939,618. At the current rate of growth of the animal population, this would mean an increase in operating cost from \$26 to \$79 for each animal processed through the City shelter. If the rate of growth of the animal population were reduced by 25%, equivalent reductions should occur in certain operating costs such as the cost of euthanasia and stray animal control costs. It is very difficult to quantify the total savings. Even a 10% reduction, however, in projected operational costs from 1985 (when the population reduction would begin to occur) to 1990 could result in an accumulated savings of \$408,078. As shown in the preceding paragraph, a cooperative program is estimated to cost at least \$40,054. Excluding any increase due to inflation, a ten-year program would cost \$400,540 for an estimated savings of \$7,538. A municipally run clinic would involve an expenditure of less than \$85,000 (for construction and initial costs until it becomes self-supporting) for a savings of over \$315,000.

Anticipated Opposition From Local Veterinarians

In some cities, development of a municipally run spay/neuter clinic has been opposed by local veterinarians who consider it to be an infringement on the rights of the public sector of their profession. Although education programs sponsored by the Animal Control Division to promote responsible pet ownership would indirectly increase the demand for veterinary services, it is not known to what extent this would offset income lost from pet owners who would choose to obtain low-cost spay/neuter surgery from a municipal clinic rather than from a veterinary clinic. None of the surveyed cities that have successfully developed their own clinic reported any adverse impact on local veterinarians attributable to the clinic.

Even if a municipal clinic would adversely impact income for local veterinarians, the need for reduction in growth of the animal population and the escalating costs of animal control activities warrants the involvement of local government.

Recommendations

(1) Develop a Municipally Run Spay/Neuter Clinic

It is recommended that the City of Charlotte construct and operate a spay/neuter clinic adjacent to the City Animal Shelter. Estimated costs are:

<u>Development Costs</u>		<u>Annual Operating Costs</u>
Construction	\$50,000	0
Equipment	10,000	
1st Yr Budget	19,267	
(To Supplement		(Clinic would be self-
Operating Costs)		supporting after first
Public Educ/Adv.	<u>5,000</u>	year.)
TOTAL \$84,267		

(2) Implement Total Program

To ensure the success of the spay/neuter clinic, it is recommended that the following program be adopted.

- Provide spay/neuter surgery at low cost to all residents.
- Amend animal ordinance to allow for:
 - a. Differential Licensing
 - b. Mandatory spay/neuter for animals adopted from shelter.
 - c. Waive impound charges if animal is spayed or neutered before returned to owner.

SECTION VI. SUMMARY

Problem: Increase in Cost of Controlling Stray/Unwanted Animals

Stray and unwanted animals create a costly control problem that continues to escalate at an enormous rate. Yet, of all the elements that contribute to the cost of animal control activities, the stray and unwanted animals problem is the one that can be most effectively reduced. The answer is the increased sterilization of the animals that are capable of breeding and creating the overpopulation, resulting in stray and unwanted animals. Although sterilization is available today, not enough pet owners choose to have their animals spayed or neutered because of the cost of the surgery and the lack of education regarding the results of animal overpopulation. Information obtained from a survey of cities that have spay/neuter clinics or programs indicates a municipally run spay/neuter clinic is an effective means of reducing the growth of the animal population because it provides low-cost surgery combined with education programs and legislation that encourages pet owners to have their animals sterilized.

Solution: Municipally Run Spay/Neuter Clinic

A municipally run clinic would reduce future operating costs based on a reduction in the growth of the animal population and also provide other indirect benefits. Animal Control personnel would have more time to enforce the Animal Ordinance which would result in an increase in the percentage of the animal population being licensed. This would also produce additional revenue and reduce the number of violations of lease and licensing ordinances. Such a clinic must provide low-cost spay/neuter surgery to all residents and also support the veterinary needs of the City Animal Shelter.

Authorization Required

Current state laws do not contain provisions for allowing local authorities to operate a spay/neuter clinic. In addition to state-level approval, local zoning regulations are to be considered. The most cost effective approach to developing a municipally run clinic is to construct a facility adjacent to the existing City Animal Shelter. This involves amending the Target Area Plan for the Southside Area with a rezoning change that would allow the construction and expansion involved.

• Recombined
Definitions

T-61 - is the brand name used for an intravenous euthanizing solution.

Tattoo - is the permanent marking of an animal using indelible ink and a tattoo needle with a registered, non-duplicated number to serve as a permanent identification.

APPENDIX A

TECHNICAL DEFINITIONS

Alter - for the purposes of this report - refers to surgical sterilization of animals of either sex.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) - is the colorless, odorless gas used by many animal shelters for humane euthanasia.

Differential Licensing - is an animal licensing system which provides a license at a reduced rate to an owner of a spayed or neutered animal. Owners of unaltered animals pay a much higher price.

Distemper Vaccination - is either the immunization procedure whereby dogs/puppies are protected from the infectious viral disease of canine distemper or the immunization procedure whereby cats/kittens are protected from feline panleukopenia.

Estrus - refers to the biannual heat cycle of the dog.

Euthanasia - is the painless, humane killing of an animal.

Human Organization - refers to any tax-exempt, non-profit organization devoted primarily to humane treatment of animals.

Neuter - is the surgical procedure (orchietomy) whereby a male animal is rendered incapable of reproduction by removal of the testicles. (In some circumstances this term is used to refer to surgical sterilization of each sex.)

Spay - is the surgical procedure (ovariohysterectomy) whereby a female animal is rendered incapable of reproduction by the removal of the uterus and ovaries.

Spay/Neuter Clinic - for the purpose of this report is a separate room, building, or structure specifically designed and equipped for surgical sterilization procedures on small animals. It does not refer to a full service, privately owned veterinary hospital.

Spay/Neuter Program - for the purpose of this report is an agreement between either a humane organization or a municipal government and local private veterinary hospitals to provide spay/neuter services.

B. Vétérinaires'
Viepoint

B-1

APPENDIX B

VETERINARIANS' VIEWPOINT

7. Toxocara Infection . . . that . . . the AVMA recommends that veterinary practitioners conduct appropriate client information programs with the goal of reducing the prevalence of infection in pet dogs and minimizing the potential of transmission to human beings. Adopted (Executive Board had recommended adoption)
8. Rabies Vaccination . . . that the AVMA take the position that dogs and cats should be vaccinated against rabies whenever and wherever appropriate public health and regulatory officials determine that vaccination of both species should be accomplished. Adopted (Executive Board had recommended adoption)
9. Countries 'Hosting the World Veterinary Congress' . . . that the AVMA requests the World Veterinary Association to receive assurances from the country hosting the World Veterinary Congress, prior to contracting with that country to host the meeting, that it will issue visas to all scientists and guests attending the Congress unless it can be proved that individuals denied such visas are terrorists or criminals. Adopted (Executive Board recommended against adoption because national veterinary organizations cannot predict or control their countries' future international relationships)
- 10-11. 1986 AVMA Meeting Atlanta, Ga. selected (Executive Board had referred resolution without recommendation)
12. Nonprofit Organizations Providing Veterinary Services . . . that the AVMA take appropriate action to promote legislation that would restrain tax-exempt and tax-supported governmental animal control agencies from infringing on the rights of the private sector of our profession. Adopted (Executive Board recommended that the original resolution be rewritten, as it was in reference committee)

Dean Anderson Named Georgia Veterinarian of the Year

Dr. David P. Anderson (WSU '61), dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Georgia, was named Veterinarian of the Year by his colleagues in the Georgia VMA during their annual convention, June 19-22 at Jekyll Island. The award acknowledges Dr. Anderson's outstanding contributions to the veterinary medical profession and particularly to veterinary medical education. In presenting the certificate, Dr. M. Randy Clayton (GA '64), Georgia VMA president, praised Dr. Anderson for his leadership as dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, noting that his efforts have resulted in continuing progress for the College.

Dr. Anderson has been dean of the veterinary college since 1975. Prior to that time, he was director of the Poultry Disease Research Center within the college and later associate



Dean David P. Anderson (left) of the University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine receives Veterinarian of the Year award certificate from Dr. Randy Clayton, Georgia VMA president.

dean for research and graduate affairs.

In addition to his active membership in the Georgia VMA, Dr. Anderson is a member of the AVMA, North Georgia VMA, and a number of other scientific, professional, and honor societies. He has served as editor of the journal *Avian Diseases* since 1974. Dr. Anderson received his BS and DVM degrees from Washington State University and his MS and PhD degrees from the University of Wisconsin.

Coming AVMA Annual Meetings:

1981—St Louis	July 20-23
1982—Salt Lake City	July 19-22
1983—New York City	July 18-21
1984—New Orleans	July 16-19
1985—Las Vegas	July 23-26

Summary of House of Delegates Policy Decisions

The following table summarizes the policy resolutions adopted, rejected, or referred by the House of Delegates during the 117th annual meeting of the AVMA in Washington, DC.

Resolution No.	Subject Area	Resolution	Action
1.	Customs Inspections	... that ... the AVMA urges an immediate and significant increase in inspection efforts by quarantine and customs officials to prevent the introduction of unauthorized animal-origin products. Resolved further, that travelers who might have had contact with foreign livestock or visited contaminated farms or other premises should be more thoroughly instructed in the necessary precautions they should take, including the need to avoid contact with US livestock for the prescribed period of time.	<u>Adopted</u> by House (Executive Board had recommended adoption)
2.	Increase in Allotment for House of Delegates	... that the allotment to AVMA delegates and alternate delegates be increased from \$80 per annual meeting to \$400, effective with the 1981 annual meeting.	<u>Rejected</u> Because an increase to \$120 had already been approved
3.	Right To Vote by Student AVMA	... that the AVMA House of Delegates grant to the Student AVMA full voting rights as now exercised by other nonconstituent groups in the House.	<u>Rejected</u> (Executive Board had referred resolution without recommendation)
4.	Veterinary Participation in the Brucellosis Eradication Program	... that the AVMA supports the recommendation of the National Brucellosis Technical Commission which recognized the significance of the accredited private practitioner in the eradication program and encourages APHIS to utilize the accredited practitioner to a maximum degree in the brucellosis eradication efforts.	<u>Adopted</u> (Executive Board recommended approval of the resolution but not the supporting statements)
5.	Milk and Human Health	... that ... only pasteurized milk and milk products should be sold for human consumption. Be it further resolved, that in those states where the sale of unpasteurized milk is authorized, those products should be labeled: "Not pasteurized and May Contain Organisms That Cause Human Disease."	<u>Adopted</u> by House (Executive Board recommended against adoption)
6.	Certificates of Acclimation	... that the USDA should rescind [its requirement for] a certificate of acclimation signed by an accredited veterinarian for shipment of warm-blooded animals in substandard temperature conditions. Resolved further, that USDA should acknowledge that there is no scientific method or knowledge that could support the determination of an individual animal's acclimation to substandard temperature conditions. Resolved further, that the owner or trainer, who is most familiar with the animal's life habits, should take the responsibilities and liabilities involved with the shipment of such animals and sign any approved certificate of acclimation prior to shipment via unapproved carriers.	<u>Rejected</u> Because an official AVMA-AAHA statement in support of the resolution had been presented at an APHIS hearing on July 1, 1980

Pet Population Control Study

The Board agreed to publish the Nassar-Mosier Study of Canine Population Dynamics, commissioned by AVMA at a cost of \$5,000, in the *AVJR* as soon as possible, subject to the journal's review process.

Legal Matters

AVMA's attorney reviewed developments in the FTC investigation of the profession; and the ophthalmology and foreign graduate (Melman) lawsuits, from which AVMA has been dismissed (*JAVMA*, March 15, p 496). To defray their legal expenses in the Melman suit, the District of Columbia VMA has received a total of \$4,188.28 from AVMA. A like amount incurred by AVMA for legal expenses in this suit has been paid by the Association's professional liability insurance carrier.

The Board sent an enthusiastic letter of support and encouragement to the Michigan VMA concerning the lawsuit brought against the Macomb County (Michigan) Humane Society by several veterinarians. The lawsuit pertains to conduct of spay-and-neuter clinics and other veterinary services by tax-exempt and tax-supported organizations.

The Board authorized the collection and cataloging of all available information on encroachment of nonprofit organizations into private veterinary practice (see page 964). Suggested strategies that could be used to prevent such infringement are being prepared by AVMA's legal counsel. The Association will act as a clearinghouse for this information, which may help AVMA members and constituents such as the Michigan VMA who become involved in litigation with groups using their "non-profit" status to gain strong competitive advantages over private veterinary practice.

Publications and Advertising

Publication of a 1981 AVMA Directory was approved. It will be distributed free of charge to AVMA members and other designated persons, according to the policy established for the 1980 directory. The 1980 AVMA Directory is being sold for \$30 per copy, with no discount for bulk orders. Estimated printing cost to AVMA for the 1981 edition, after deduction of anticipated ad revenues, will be \$1.48 per member copy.

It was agreed that Iowa State University Press be permitted to publish the *JAVMA* feature "Legal Briefs" in book

form, provided (1) JAVMA is credited as the source of the materials, (2) AVMA is awarded royalties by ISU Press, and (3) AVMA is not obligated to share in the cost of promoting, producing, and distributing the book.

Effective Jan 1, 1981, the advertising rate for a full-page black-and-white ad in *JAVMA* will be increased (14.5%) from \$960 to \$1,100, and in *AVJR* from \$395 to \$450. Rates for fractional pages, multiple insertions, and color ads will be adjusted proportionately.

Member subscription rates for both journals will also be increased January 1 from \$15 to \$20 per year. The Board set the student subscription rate for each publication at \$10 per year for US and Canadian residents and at \$25 for students residing in other countries.

Inverted Pyramid for Political Action

A committee will be appointed to study the feasibility of implementing a plan whereby AVMA would participate in an "inverted pyramid for political action" affecting the quality of veterinary service. AVMA's Washington representative will be a consultant to the committee.

Port-of-Entry Inspection

The Board approved a resolution in which AVMA urges "an immediate and significant increase in inspection efforts by quarantine and customs officials to prevent the introduction of . . . unauthorized animal-origin products." This resolution, proposed by the Council on Public Health and Regulatory Veterinary Medicine, will be voted on by the House of Delegates. Because of the urgent nature of this matter, the Board also approved an AVMA position statement to be sent immediately to the appropriate government agencies. These actions are being taken in response to an indication from the Government Accounting Office that it intends to reduce the level of inspection of agricultural products at US ports of entry.

Prescription Regulations

It was decided that AVMA's Washington office should work with congressional leaders on the matter of veterinary prescription drug regulations, seeking guidance from the AVMA Board of Governors. FDA's authority to restrict the sale of hazardous drugs to order of a licensed veterinarian has been challenged in a district court.

Labeling and Packaging

As recommended by the Council on Biologic and Therapeutic Agents (COBTA), the Board is calling for higher and more uniform quality in the labeling and packaging of veterinary products. The Board will convey to FDA, EPA, and USDA its concerns that package inserts are not always provided for each container, that labels are not always attached securely to vials, that instructions printed directly on vials are not always legible, and that similar packaging is often used for different drugs or different concentrations of a drug.

ECFVG Appeal Process

The proposed "Procedure for Appeal of Adverse Decisions by ECFVG" was approved, with the Board requesting that the document be included in the Council on Education's annual report to the House of Delegates.

Public Relations Matters

The Board approved the following recommendations of the Committee on Public Relations:

- Appointment of an ad hoc Committee for Public Relations composed of Board members appointed to 3-year terms by the chairman
- Preparation of estimated budgets and other information for media materials to be supplied to constituent associations for use in institutional advertising
- Staff investigation of the possible merging of *Continuing Education News*, *PR Idea Exchange Newsletter*, and other AVMA publications into a monthly newsletter for AVMA members

In an oral progress report, the ad hoc Committee on Public Awareness Project requested an appropriation of \$4,100 to complete this project and recommended that the Committee then be dissolved. This amount is needed in addition to the initial \$25,000 appropriated last year by the House for the mass-media campaign alerting the public to the need for regular animal health care.

Association Liability Insurance

In fall 1979, the Board had increased AVMA's professional association liability insurance coverage from \$1 million to \$2 million at a quoted additional cost of \$2,200. The Board has now voted to reduce coverage to \$1 million (at a current premium of \$6,415) at the end of the policy year. The cutback was

Information Needed on Nonprofit Organizations Providing Veterinary Services

AVMA's Executive Board was recently requested to collect and make available to veterinarians information relating to the operation of nonprofit organizations which provide certain kinds of veterinary services, including spaying and neutering of animals. These organizations are in many instances tax exempt or tax supported. At its March 1980 meeting, the Executive Board instructed AVMA staff to begin to establish a clearinghouse of materials on such organizations which would be available upon request to AVMA members and constituent organizations.

To that end, interested AVMA members or organizations are requested to send to AVMA publicly available information relating to any or all of the following activities of these organizations: (1) brochures or advertisements indicating the types of veterinary services offered by these organizations and the persons providing such services; (2) such organizations' corporate charters and bylaws; (3) the amount of taxes paid by federal, state, or local agencies to support the organizations; (4) the amounts and sources of financial support, other than taxes, received by such organizations; (5) financial statements, including balance sheets and statements of income and expense pertaining to the operations of such organizations; (6) state or local laws or regulations applicable to such organizations; (7) papers filed in court or before administrative agencies in connection with legal or administrative proceedings involving such organizations; (8) judicial or administrative decisions or opinions relating to these organizations; (9) the identity of the owners, operators, or other persons directing the operations of these organizations; (10) the persons whose animals are served by these organizations; and (11) statistics on the organizations' alleged effectiveness, such as their prevention of animal overpopulation. Any or all of the aforementioned information should be

mailed to: Nonprofit Organization Clearinghouse, AVMA, 930 N. Meacham Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60196.

As AVMA staff accumulates information on these organizations, interested members or constituent organizations will be able to request the following services from the clearinghouse of the aforementioned address: (a) an index of available materials collected by the clearinghouse which will be periodically updated; and (b) copies of specific materials listed in the index and requested by the interested party. The index and any specifically requested documents will be provided at cost, including photocopying and postage charges.

JAVMA, AJVR Popularity Revealed in Publications Report and Fosdick Study

The JAVMA Publications Committee reviewed the 1979 report of the Publications Division at its third annual meeting, February 22. It was noted that there was a 25% increase in the number of articles submitted to AJVR during 1979 and a 5% increase to JAVMA, and that a number of new features have been added to JAVMA: Veterinary

Medicine Today, FDA Veterinary Notes, Interviews, Topics in Drug Therapy, Diseases of Aquarium Fish, and Interpretive Summaries. In all cases, their continuation was advocated. The Committee also discussed the steadily expanding JAVMA circulation (approaching 40,000 copies per issue), the increasing costs of production, and plans to increase advertising income.

Results of the John T. Fosdick readership and advertising effectiveness study were reviewed. This study showed that JAVMA is well regarded by readers and competes effectively for advertisers' dollars.

Plans for a publications exhibit kiosk at the 1980 AVMA meeting in Washington, DC, were described. The kiosk will be staffed by JAVMA and AJVR editors.

An Iowa State University Press proposal to publish a collection of the "Legal Brief" features published in JAVMA from 1969-1979 was supported by the Committee.*

The Committee drafted a proposal supporting its continuation beyond the 3 years initially authorized.*

AVMA certificates of appreciation were presented to the five Committee members for their three years of service. They are Drs. O. H. V. Stolheim (TEX '41), Ames, Iowa, chairman; L. C. Allenstein (ISU '50), Whitewater, Wis; G. W. Meyerholz (ISU '54), Gainesville, Fla; B. S. Stein (OSU '66), Chicago; and C. D. Vail (COL '60), Littleton, Colo.

*The Executive Board later approved this item.

News Deadlines

Items to be considered for publication in the News must be received in the AVMA office at least 33 days prior to desired publication date.



AVMA certificates of appreciation were presented to members of the JAVMA Publications Committee for their three years of committee service. (l to r)—Drs. Ieland C. Allenstein, Whitewater, Wis; George W. Meyerholz, Gainesville, Fla; Barbara S. Stein, Chicago, Ill; Ole H. V. Stolheim, Ames, Iowa, chairman; and Charles D. Vail, Littleton, Colo.

that AVMA challenge such competition as restraint of free trade by unfair advantage. The CVS referred the letter to the Executive Board as a matter more appropriate for consideration by the Board.

Stand-Up Veterinary Care

Responding to an inquiry from a Massachusetts veterinarian, the CVS reviewed and reaffirmed the 1974 AVMA position on "stand-up" veterinary care. The Massachusetts Board of Registration has notified veterinarians in that state that it may rule negligence or malpractice—possibly leading to license suspension or revocation—in cases where a patient is injured or dies due to absence of attending personnel and wherein a client was not notified of the absence of such personnel.

Stand-up care is defined as 24-hour surveillance by qualified personnel. In the event that a seriously ill patient requires stand-up care, it is the opinion of the Council that such care should be provided by professional or qualified paraprofessional personnel. The increased cost of this 24-hour service should be borne by the owner-client whenever possible. In less critical cases, the following alternatives for patient care may be considered:

- 1) Have attendant live on premises with electronic audiovisual surveillance
- 2) Have attendant check patient periodically as needed
- 3) Provide special-care room with facilities for patient and client

The patient should be discharged in the care of a responsible owner, with complete and detailed instructions for care. If the nature of professional care facilities precludes an attendant being present on a 24-hour duty, the client

should be so informed and the exact nature of patient supervision provided should be clearly explained.

Pet Health Insurance

In light of the changing philosophies on advertising and the emergence of health maintenance programs, the CVS agreed with the Judicial Council that changes are needed in the 1968 AVMA guidelines regarding pet health insurance programs. Specifically, the CVS agreed on the need to rewrite guideline 2, which currently states: "The plan must not place the veterinarian or his employees in the position of selling or promoting it." The revised guideline would read:

"For the purpose of responding to requests from clients, veterinarians may keep on hand and/or display in their facilities application forms, pamphlets, and other materials pertaining to pet health insurance. Veterinarians and their employees should not be in the position of actively promoting or selling commercial plans or of receiving commissions. However, they may promote their own health maintenance types or plans."

The CVS also concurs with the Judicial Council's recommendation to delete the 1972 Annotation which provides that application forms, pamphlets, and other promotional materials pertaining to pet health insurance may be kept on hand but not be displayed in veterinary facilities.

Specialty Guidelines for Practitioners

A letter was drafted and approved clarifying the Council's charge that specialty groups develop guidelines for the purchase, use, and proper maintenance of highly technical equipment such

as radiographic machines. This letter is being sent to each of the veterinary specialty organizations.

Certificates of Acclimation

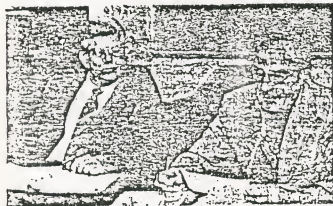
The CVS agreed to sponsor jointly with the Council on Public Health and Regulatory Veterinary Medicine a resolution (JAVMA, Apr 1, 1980, p. 589) which calls for USDA to rescind its proposed requirement for a certificate of acclimation signed by an accredited veterinarian to allow a warm-blooded animal to be shipped in substandard (below 45 F) temperatures.

Rectal Palpation Training for Nonveterinarians

Extension veterinarians in one part of the country have been teaching cowboys, ranchers, and other lay persons to test for bull fertility and to diagnose pregnancy by rectal palpation. Concerned by this development, the Council recommends that AVMA adopt a position in support of the Society for Theriogenology's resolution urging state regulatory authorities and other government agencies to (1) actively monitor the actions of improperly trained individuals, (2) take legal action against violators of veterinary practice acts, and (3) discourage inadequate instructional programs.

Model Dog and Cat Ordinance

After adding several minor revisions, the CVS approved the amended version of the model dog and cat ordinance and recommended that the House of Delegates adopt it. Sponsoring organizations had revised the model in response to concerns expressed by some veterinary groups, particularly in the research community.



Dr. Noordsy (right) presides over the spring meeting of the Council on Veterinary Service. (L to r)—Dr. Shelton Pinkerton, Pensacola, Fla.; Dr. Linn; and Dr. William Austin, Memphis, Tenn.

the largest number of votes will serve a 5-year term and the runner-up will serve a 4-year term. This will put the Council back in phase so that each year, one public health veterinarian and one regulatory veterinarian will be elected. This same procedure should be followed in 1984, when 2 vacancies for regulatory veterinary medicine will occur.

Convention Site Selection

Based on an AVMA staff report and on such considerations as cost of travel and housing, the Committee agreed that a current listing of only six cities will not serve the intended purpose. Therefore, staff was asked to compile a list of all cities in the three convention zones that are capable of hosting an AVMA meeting. Each year, the Committee may submit to the House a resolution recommending one of those cities from the appropriate zone.

As requested by the 1979 House, staff had identified 6 principal US cities most capable of providing the necessary facilities for an AVMA annual meeting: Anaheim, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Philadelphia, and Los Vegas. However, the Committee feels that limiting the convention to these cities would remove competitive bidding by other cities with convention potential. The practice of inviting state associations to submit resolutions of invitation should also be discontinued, the Committee said, because it often leads to selection of less-desirable cities.

Increased Allotment to House Members

It will be recommended to the Executive Board that the amount of the allocation to House members be increased from \$80 to \$120, beginning with the 1980 annual meeting. After the New Jersey VMA had last July submitted a suggestion that the current \$80 allocation be increased, the Board had proposed that the increase be to \$120, at an estimated additional cost to AVMA of \$5,280 per year.

House Protocol Matters

It was decided that the seating arrangement in the House of Delegates should be retained in its present form.

After a review of the ballots prepared for the 1980 annual meeting and a lengthy discussion of election procedures, the Committee made a number of procedural changes with regard to future nominative lists.

CVS Council on Veterinary Tattoo Option Cut from Proposal on Correction of Genetic Defects

The Council on Veterinary Service (CVS), meeting March 3 and 4, once again considered what action should be taken on the 1976 Annotation on Correction of Genetic Defects and several proposals for revising it. The 1976 Annotation reads:

"Performance of surgical procedures for the purpose of concealing genetic defects in animals to be shown, bred, or sold as breeding animals is unethical. This should not be construed to prohibit the performance of procedures intended to relieve suffering or pain."

The original proposal for revision, which was sent to the 1979 House of Delegates, would have permitted correction of genetic defects which endanger the health or welfare of the patient, provided the veterinarian renders the animal sterile and/or applies the standard tattoo symbol. It also would have made the Annotation applicable "in all species" and added animals to be "raced." The House, however, was not convinced on the tattoo provision and returned the proposal to the Judicial Council.

The next action took place in October 1979, when the CVS recommended that the proposal be returned, unaltered, to the House this year. Later that month, the Judicial Council notified the CVS that it would be willing to amend the 1976 Annotation by deleting the veterinarian's option to apply an identification symbol, leaving intact the recommendation that the animal be sterilized. The CVS has now endorsed the Judicial Council's modified proposal and it will be submitted to the 1980 House. It reads:

"Performance of surgical procedures in all species for the purpose of concealing genetic defects in animals to be shown, raced, bred, or sold as breeding animals is unethical. However, should the health or welfare of the individual patient require correction of such genetic defects, it is recommended that the patient be rendered incapable of reproduction."

Moreover, the CVS agrees, with the Judicial Council that there is a need for an updated version of the list of genetic defects published in 1974. The CVS concluded, however, that it lacks both



Dr. John Noordsy (left), Manhattan, Kan., CVS chairman, receives appreciation plaque from Dr. Samuel Linn, Humboldt, Iowa, vice chairman. Dr. Noordsy is a candidate for reelection in Washington, DC.



Dr. Linn presents appreciation plaque to Dr. John Donovan (left), East Lansing, Mich.

the expertise and continuity to undertake such a project and that the Society for Theriogenology might be best qualified in this area. The CVS will ask the Society if it would be willing to assume responsibility for developing and maintaining such a list for the benefit of the veterinary profession.

Low-Cost Spay-and-Neuter Clinics

The Council discussed a letter expressing the concerns of a state association about "unfair competition" by a tax-exempt humane organization that is functioning as a full-service hospital and offering its services at reduced rates.

The correspondents ask that AVMA establish a central clearinghouse of information and monitor such activity to provide legal advice and procedural guidance to state and local veterinary associations. The letter also suggests

Economic Note



Returns from Veterinary Practice: A Preliminary Analysis

The American Veterinary Medical Association's 1979 survey of US veterinary practices included questions on financial aspects of practice operation in 1978, including value of practice assets, liabilities, gross income, and itemized expenses. Much of the analysis of these survey data was concerned with practice types and geographic regions. In this analysis, returns from veterinary practice are reported for 1978. Practice classifications used here are similar to classifications commonly used. In particular, the large animal exclusive group includes equine practices. Only veterinary practices which were operational 45 or more weeks in 1978 are included.

TABLE 1—Average 1978 Gross Practice Income Per Veterinarian by Type of Practice and Geographic Region, 1979

	Large animal exclusive	Large animal predominant	Mixed animal	Small animal predominant	Small animal exclusive	All practices
Pacific	\$49,087 (37)*	\$74,418 (24)	\$75,124 (27)	\$76,254 (102)	\$96,336 (307)	\$90,199 (587)
Mountain	\$6,151 (23)	\$3,814 (55)	\$4,220 (35)	\$9,577 (59)	\$7,599 (164)	\$9,462 (335)
West	\$5,991 (63)	\$5,810 (250)	\$7,098 (146)	\$7,765 (140)	\$7,892 (145)	\$7,577 (544)
North Central	\$2,911 (52)	\$4,797 (166)	\$5,299 (172)	\$7,346 (139)	\$7,819 (149)	\$7,495 (569)
East	\$3,688 (16)	\$6,359 (41)	\$3,542 (56)	\$8,111 (107)	\$7,435 (122)	\$7,777 (341)
South Central	\$4,808 (10)	\$5,440 (120)	\$5,938 (143)	\$7,847 (170)	\$2,911 (80)	\$7,370 (324)
New England	\$9,693 (11)	\$1,252 (14)	\$7,944 (19)	\$7,721 (45)	\$3,743 (121)	\$7,756 (309)
Middle Atlantic	\$7,322 (35)	\$9,289 (46)	\$3,356 (27)	\$7,097 (67)	\$1,315 (296)	\$5,338 (471)
South Atlantic	\$7,561 (24)	\$1,053 (121)	\$1,434 (141)	\$6,475 (165)	\$1,661 (135)	\$5,567 (616)
Allegiant	\$40,519 (21)	\$77,300 (615)	\$70,045 (356)	\$72,866 (796)	\$45,714 (2,231)	\$61,006 (4,299)

*Number of usable responses is given in parentheses.

Gross Income

Average 1978 gross practice income of US veterinary practices ranged from a low of \$119,002 for small animal predominant practices to a high of \$152,799 for large animal predominant practices.¹ Average 1978 gross practice incomes were \$143,521 for small animal exclusive practice, \$121,616 for mixed animal, and \$131,067 for large animal exclusive.

Average gross practice incomes vary due to a number of factors. Probably, the most important factor is the number of veterinarians which generate the practice income. Average 1978 gross practice income per veterinarian was determined by type of practice and geographic

region (Table 1).² The average 1978 gross practice income per veterinarian for all US veterinary practices was \$81,006. Average gross income per veterinarian for specific practice types ranged from a low of \$70,045 for mixed animal to a high

of \$86,774 for small animal exclusive practices.

Analyzed by geographic region, practices in the Pacific region had the highest average gross income per veterinarian, with \$90,198; the lowest was in the Mountain region, \$69,462. For all practice types and regions, small animal exclusive practices in the Pacific region had the highest average gross income per veterinarian, with \$96,306. Large animal exclusive practices in the Mountain region had the lowest gross income per veterinarian, with \$60,151.

Gross Income, 1976-1978

All respondents reported annual gross income from veterinary serv-

¹Regions were delineated as follows:
Pacific—Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii
Mountain—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona
West North Central—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri
East North Central—Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio
West South Central—Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana
East South Central—Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama
New England—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island
Middle Atlantic—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey
South Atlantic—West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Washington, DC

Prepared by J. Karl Wise, Ph.D., staff economist for the AVMA, 530 N. Meacham Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60196.

Editorial Viewpoints

Defining the Doctor

Medical schools, accreditation bodies, and registration bodies have also evolved new ways of conceiving the physician, and they should accept responsibility for these changes. As the need to document skill has risen in relationship to the vastly increasing body of knowledge and complexity of technology, a greater emphasis has come to be placed on the amount of information known by each physician. So, testing and evaluation have become progressively more formalized. The effect has been to alter further the physician's concept of himself, as personal healer, to that of "MD."

It is interesting that when physicians are asked their occupation or profession, the abbreviation "MD" is most often given, rather than "Doctor" or "Physician." Many conceive of themselves as having a quantity of knowledge sufficient to merit a doctoral degree; hence, they dwell on an academic rather than a practical description of their talents. Physicians are presently preoccupied with their "professional standing." To be simply "a good physician" is an ideal to which it is more and more difficult even to aspire, at least in the sense in which goodness is measured in terms of patient care. Rather, certification by the various boards or economic advancement more readily comprises the essence of what has come to be the "profession" of medicine....

SYDNEY LOUIS AND GEORGE AGICH
Journal of the American Medical Association
Dec 7, 1979

Continuing Education

Since competence is ill-defined and cannot be reliably measured, I ask, "Who is competent enough to measure my competence or yours?" Since more and more state laws will insist that competency be measured, we will have a problem. State boards are part of our state government and are usually political appointees with no formal training to measure knowledge or competence in any fashion. Many state board appointees do not seek professional help in making up our current examinations. The quality of the examinations will surely be questioned, and will lead to more lawsuits, challenging the ability to measure anyone's competency. We may end up with non-veterinarians giving state board examinations.

I predict a drastic change in our state board examination system... possibly a national board only and certification at the state level. Departments of regulations will grow and the records on mandatory continuing education will be so big we will have to build new buildings to house them. After all that it will be realized that mandatory continuing education

is meaningless. Competency will be measured by all sorts of novel ideas and after a decade the pendulum will swing back to saying that it cannot be measured. As practitioners of the art, we will be forced by poof and bad competition to stay ahead by our own brand of continuing education in order to survive.

... I suggest that continuing education can increase knowledge but with little guarantee of increased quality of performance.

WILLIAM F. JACKSON
Continuing Education News (AVMA)
December 1979

Compensating the Specialist

The ability of the client to pay is probably the major limiting factor in the role of veterinary specialists. The advanced skills and training of the specialist, plus the more important factors of a limited case load and a higher overhead, dictate that the fees of a specialist must be higher than those of the generalist. Unfortunately, few people can afford to pay the fees that actually should be charged for the specialist's services. The same situation would also exist in human medicine if it were not for the health insurance system that pays the costs the average person cannot afford.

WILLIAM J. ZIMMER
Fiskies Research Digest
Winter, 1979

Cost of Medical CE

For the two-week, 100-hour Nebraska Family Practice Review course the mean direct cost to attending physicians (for transportation, hotel, meals and registration fee) was \$924.33. The mean for indirect costs (loss of revenue while away from the office, office overhead, coverage by another physician while away) was \$4,726.76. The total indirect and direct cost to 300 physicians attending the 1976 program was \$3,606,047.

The authors said that their survey also showed that the cost to the average general physician in both direct and indirect expenses for a one-day, eight-hour national program is \$425.27.

JAMES L. BIRKELING
Medical Conference Planner
January 1980

Spay Clinic Prevails

A tax-supported spay and neuter clinic in a city that has a declining pet population and is already overrun with low cost sterilization clinics!

The consensus in the veterinary community was that these facts plus numerous other logical arguments could persuade the politicians and the voting public to vote down the proposed initiative. So, with local and state-

wide financial support, a last minute energetic campaign was launched to counter the proposed clinic. A public relations firm was retained; and a well planned strategy of public speaking engagements, newspaper advertisements and media events utilizing television, radio and newspapers were carried out to carry our message to the public.

The results are history—we lost.... Why?—because the initiative proponents, well aware of the political facts of life, had been busy in the months and years before, supporting and lobbying political candidates whose help they knew they would need to gain their municipal clinic. In 1972 these same people pushed through a Seattle ordinance which allowed the city to accept public donations to build a veterinary clinic. Their efforts also resulted in convincing Seattle's mayor, his staff, and several city council members that veterinarians are all fat cats and that there existed an overwhelming need for a municipally-run spay and neuter clinic. The mayor actually went on radio and television and campaigned for the initiative. The opposition had been doing their homework—while we sat on our collective hands.

WSVMA Newsletter
(Washington State VMA)
October 1979

Need for Animal Models

One way to find alternatives for the wholesale waste of animals in research has come through the work of veterinarians who have established research models. Before the knowledge of various species with susceptibility to certain diseases and abnormalities became understood, thousands of animals suffered needlessly. Until a uniform well-understood animal model was found, results were varied and experiments had to be repeated.

With the work on models not only the species but the genetic differences within these species have been found. This knowledge has been carefully collected and made available. The trial and error way of using animals at research centers across the country meant confusion and waste. The number of animals needed for each experiment was greater based on random animals with wider chance for errors. These veterinarians have made the quality and characteristics of these animals understood to encourage more exact science.

... In many places there is head-room for the animals in the warehouse system of caging. The veterinarians have shown leadership in an orderly professional effort to lessen the number of animals used in research by finding models as alternatives for the thousands of animals wasted under ancient procedures.

Our Animal WARDs
Washington, DC
March 1980

Publication of these excerpts does not necessarily imply AVMA approval of the viewpoints expressed.

TABLE 6—Average 1978 Practice Return on Capital, Labor, and Investment, 1979

	Large animal exclusive	Large animal predominant	Mixed animal	Small animal predominant	Small animal exclusive	All practices
Net 1978 practice income per veterinarian-owner	\$38,972	\$38,007	\$37,864	\$37,523	\$47,054	\$42,363
Return on capital per veterinarian-owner*	10,518	11,223	12,139	14,407	17,427	15,080
Return to labor and investment per veterinarian-owner†	28,623 (20,118)	27,224 (4,591)	26,437 (287)	23,590 (807)	29,964 (1,752)	27,917 (3,326)
Return on labor per veterinarian-owner‡	30,353	27,482	22,965	25,486	28,675	27,551
Return to investment per veterinarian-owner§	-3,730	-258	+3,472	-1,896	+1,313	+366

*Return on capital was computed as 12% of practice assets reported by each respondent. †Return on labor and investment was computed as net practice income less return on capital for each respondent. ‡Number of usable responses is given in parentheses. §Return on labor was computed as average return to labor plus fringe benefits in 1977 adjusted by Consumer Price Index to 1978. ¶Return on investment was computed as residual profit.

had average net practice incomes per veterinarian-owner employed in the practice of \$38,007, \$37,864, and \$37,523, respectively.

Average net practice income and net income per veterinarian-owner were determined by practice type and geographic region (Table 5). Mixed animal practices in the Middle Atlantic region had the highest net income, with \$73,208, while large animal exclusive practices in the Mountain region had the lowest net income, with \$31,472. Average net income per veterinarian-owner employed in the practice ranged from a high of \$52,158 for small animal exclusive practices in the Pacific region to a low of \$26,864 for large animal exclusive practices in the Mountain region.

Veterinary practices in the Mountain region had the lowest average net practice income and net income per veterinarian-owner, with \$45,189 and \$36,293, respectively. The Pacific region had the highest incomes, with \$62,347 net income per practice and \$48,287 net income per veterinarian-owner.

Return on Capital, Labor, and Investment

Private practitioners make substantial investments in real estate and equipment. Therefore, net practice income to the veterinarian-owner should include a return on capital invested and a return on the veterinarian's labor. Any other income is considered residual profit or return on investment and represents normal profit earned by practice owners for managing the practice. Returns on capital, labor, and investment for veterinary practice owners were determined by practice type (Table 6).

Return on capital invested was computed as 12% of the practice's assets. By subtracting it from net practice income average, 1978 return on labor and investment per veterinarian-owner was \$27,917. Return on labor and investment ranged from a high of \$29,988 for small animal exclusive to a low of \$23,590 for small animal predominant.

Return on labor was computed by

adjusting veterinary practice-owner's 1977 return on labor and fringe benefits by a 7% increase in the Consumer Price Index.² The 1978 return on labor averaged \$27,551 for all practices, ranging from \$22,965 for mixed animal practices to \$30,353 for large animal exclusive practices.

After adjusting net practice income per veterinarian-owner by returns on capital and labor, the residual profit, or return on investment, averaged \$366 for all practices. By practice type, return on investment ranged from a low of -\$3,730 for large animal exclusive to a high of +\$3,472 for mixed animal practices. These data suggest that, on the average, veterinary practice owners are earning income only \$366 greater than that expected from returns on capital and labor. Moreover, since only averages are presented, many practices across the United States are generating income sufficient only to cover return on capital and partially cover return on labor. On the other hand, many other practices are yielding economic profit in excess to expected returns on capital and labor.

References

1. Wise JK: An overview of the 1979 AVMA survey of veterinary practices. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 176:1011-1014, 1980.
2. Wise JK: Average incomes of veterinarians in private practice. *J Am Vet Med Assoc* 177:461-464, 1978.

Estimates in this report are based on preliminary data analysis and are considered tentative until further data verification. A final analysis of the financial returns from veterinary practice will be reported in a future Economic Note.

TABLE 2—Median Percentage Increase in Practice Gross Income, 1976-1978

Type of practice	Percentage increase in gross income		
	1976-1977	1977-1978	1976-1978
Large animal exclusive	9.4	13.0	23.5
Large animal predominant	8.3	13.4	22.0
Mixed animal	8.9	11.1	20.1
Small animal predominant	8.3	9.1	18.3
Small animal exclusive	7.5	7.8	15.6

TABLE 3—Comparison of Median Percentage Increase in Gross Practice Income to the Consumer Price Index, 1976-1978

Type of practice	Percentage of practices		
	Less than 0% increase in gross income	0% to 14.6% increase in gross income*	Greater than 14.6% increase in gross income
Large animal exclusive	16.2†	16.2	67.6
Large animal predominant	11.5	22.9	65.6
Mixed animal	14.0	21.0	65.0
Small animal predominant	13.4	25.6	58.9
Small animal exclusive	16.2	31.2	52.6
All practices	13.4	27.1	57.7

*Percentage increase in Consumer Price Index was 14.6%, 1976-1978. †Percentage shown horizontally.

ices for 1976, 1977, and 1978. To measure how much practice income has changed from 1976 to 1978, median percentage changes in gross income from 1976 to 1977, 1977 to 1978, and 1976 to 1978 were determined (Table 2).

Small animal exclusive practices had the lowest median percentage increase over the 2-year period from 1976 to 1978, with 15.8%. The highest percentage increase was 23.5% for large animal exclusive practices. Large animal predominant, mixed animal, and small animal predominant practices had median percentage increases in gross income of 22.0%, 20.1%, and 18.3%, respectively.

The median percentage increase in gross income from 1976 to 1978 was compared with the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index over the same period (Table 3). Overall, 57.7% of US practice's gross incomes increased by more than the 14.6% increase in the Consumer Price Index from 1976 to 1978. More than 15% of the practices suffered a decline in gross income, while 27.1% gained in gross income but at a rate less than the Consumer Price Index growth rate.

TABLE 4—Average 1978 Total Practice Expenses and Net Practice Income by Type of Practice, 1979

	Large animal exclusive	Large animal predominant	Mixed animal	Small animal predominant	Small animal exclusive	All practices
Total 1978 practice expenses*	\$77,206 (228)†	\$92,661 (536)	\$72,533 (265)	\$70,523 (649)	\$64,811 (1,859)	\$81,920 (3,554)
Net 1978 practice income	\$0,174 (228)	\$8,774 (529)	\$2,653 (265)	\$4,416 (649)	\$7,367 (1,857)	\$5,109 (3,573)
Net 1978 practice income per veterinarian-owner	\$6,972 (227)	\$38,007 (521)	\$7,864 (279)	\$7,523 (640)	\$47,054 (1,821)	\$42,563 (3,458)

*Total practice expenses include all cash operating expenses plus employed (nonowner) veterinarian's earnings, minus interest, and rent if no real estate or equipment was leased. †Number of usable responses is given in parentheses. ‡Net practice income to practice operation.

TABLE 5—Average 1978 Net Practice Income and Income Per Veterinarian-Owner by Type of Practice and Region, 1979

	Large animal exclusive	Large animal predominant	Mixed animal	Small animal predominant	Small animal exclusive	All practices
Pacific	\$51,956 (29*)	\$58,649 (29,096)	\$70,752 (47,304)	\$56,131 (41,067)	\$64,678 (45,166)	\$67,347 (45,200)
Mountain	31,472 (21*)	40,847 (28,634)	39,341 (29,471)	47,942 (33,262)	52,496 (41,966)	45,189 (36,293)
West North Central	59,682 (33*)	62,007 (20,817)	46,470 (31,412)	53,212 (35,059)	46,512 (40,200)	56,210 (39,210)
East North Central	61,167 (33*)	64,649 (27,580)	64,559 (42,933)	48,447 (36,893)	61,966 (45,778)	60,122 (44,898)
West South Central	42,819 (14*)	47,821 (36,852)	36,835 (34,187)	51,220 (38,932)	44,942 (36,548)	45,944 (37,417)
East South Central	58,478 (14*)	48,304 (34,481)	48,678 (36,613)	47,420 (35,217)	42,567 (36,168)	46,308 (37,417)
New England	34,266 (8*)	71,532 (43,567)	61,239 (50,119)	56,644 (46,612)	60,387 (49,839)	58,765 (48,151)
Middle Atlantic	41,206 (25*)	60,137 (37,945)	73,508 (44,600)	35,217 (32,443)	60,889 (49,695)	56,616 (45,505)
South Atlantic	40,686 (31*)	56,591 (36,270)	45,008 (35,667)	45,063 (34,418)	57,214 (49,752)	52,123 (43,034)
Total US	\$50,174 (227)	\$58,774 (521)	\$52,653 (279)	\$48,416 (640)	\$57,387 (1,821)	\$55,110 (3,468)

Shaded entries indicate average net practice income to practice operation. Unshaded entries represent average net practice income per veterinarian-owner employed in the practice. *Number of usable responses is given in parentheses. †Due to cases involving owners working less than full time in the practice, the average number of veterinarian-owners is calculated as less than unity. Therefore, net income per veterinarian is larger than net income.

Net Income

Average 1978 practice expenses were calculated as the sum of all cash operating expenses and employed (nonowner) veterinarian's earnings, less interest, and rent if no real estate or equipment was leased (Table 4). Average 1978 practice expenses for US veterinary practices were \$81,920. By practice type, average practice expenses ranged from \$70,523 for small animal predominant to \$92,661 for large animal predominant practices.

Net 1978 income to practice opera-

tion was determined by subtracting practice expenses from gross income (Table 4). For all practices, average net income was \$55,109, ranging from a low of \$48,416 for small animal predominant to \$58,774 for large animal predominant.

Average net income per veterinarian-owner employed in the practice was \$42,563, with a low of \$36,972 for large animal exclusive to a high of \$47,054 for small animal exclusive practices. Large animal predominant, mixed animal, and small animal predominant practices

C. Humane Society's
Appointment

C-1

APPENDIX C

HUMANE SOCIETY'S VIEWPOINT

HOW TO ESTABLISH
SPAY AND NEUTER
PROGRAMS AND CLINICS

THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
2100 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

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INTRODUCTION

A sound animal control program for any community must include three elements:

- Legislation. The animal control ordinance must make the pet owner legally responsible for his or her pet's whereabouts and activities. The ordinance must also give animal control officials enforcement powers.
- Education. Pet owners and potential pet owners must be made to realize that owning a pet is a privilege that has its own set of responsibilities and that no pet owner can violate the rights of the community by letting the pet become a nuisance.
- Sterilization. Animal control problems are caused by the overpopulation of dogs and cats in U.S. communities today. Dogs and cats breed at an alarming rate. Their breeding must be controlled until the number of animals has been brought down to equal the number of responsible homes for them. Studies indicate that half of American homes already have pets, and an estimated 2,000 to 3,500 additional kittens and puppies are born every hour. (By comparison, 400 people are born every hour.)

The Legislation-Education-Sterilization formula spells LES -- less suffering for the individual animals, less difficulty in terms of pet problems for citizens, less public tax money spent on animal control programs.

This publication is for people who would like to implement the sterilization part of the formula, along with a program of public education to get pet owners to participate.

THE FIRST STEP

Mass sterilization of dogs and cats in the community can be accomplished by starting a program with cooperating veterinarians in the area or by establishing a clinic with a fulltime staff.

Before you begin planning either a program or clinic, you need complete facts and figures about animal overpopulation in your community. You need to document that reducing the number of animals in your area will slow down the increasing costs of animal control programs -- response to animal complaints, animal pickup, sheltering and food, euthanasia and carcass disposal.

The fact that animals suffer because of pet overpopulation is a valid reason for encouraging sterilization through reduced fee services -- that may be the only reason you became involved in finding solutions to the problem.

Although the public officials and veterinarians in your area may share your sentiments, it is much more likely that you will have to convince at least some people of the merits of reduced fee pet sterilization. You must be prepared with as much data as you can obtain to show that there is a critical need for mass sterilization and that the best interests of the public will be served and tax dollars will be saved with a reduced fee service.

Humane advocate T.J. Sorich has written that 14 million surplus dogs and cats are destroyed annually at a cost of \$250 million in public funds and \$100 million in private funds. (Sorich has served on California's Legislative Subcommittee on Animal Care and Control Task Force and as research coordinator for animal welfare groups.)

An article in Modern Veterinary Practice magazine explained pet population growth this way:

"The cause of this problem is obvious: dogs and cats are highly prolific. Early puberty, short pregnancy and big litters make dogs about 15 times and cats 30 to 45 times as fertile as humans. Under totally controlled breeding, with a bitch producing 10 pups (5 male and 5 female) twice yearly, and with all female offspring reproducing similarly, 1 bitch can theoretically give rise to 67,710 offspring in 6 years. More realistic calculations indicate that up to 4,400 offspring would be born within 7 years under optimal conditions, and about 72 under controlled conditions. Even at the lowest rates it is readily apparent that dogs produce too many offspring for society to handle. And figures on cats (which reproduce at an unbelievable logarithmic rate) are even more frightening."

Some organizations researching pet sterilization have discovered that the public can be amazingly ignorant of the numbers of dogs and cats being destroyed in their own communities; it is crucial to document the extent of the overpopulation problem in order to begin working on solutions.

Through correspondence, The HSUS obtained some costs for animal control in various communities:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Animals Handled Annually</u>	<u>Cost Per Animal</u>
county in California	36,000	\$25
city in Idaho	9,600	\$17
city in Midwest	15,000	\$16
city in Alabama	10,000	\$25
county in Maryland	16,000	\$22

Try to obtain the following information from the animal control facility in your community:

Shelter operations:

- personnel salaries
- equipment and supplies
- field vehicles
- utilities and maintenance

Sanitation:

- dead animal pickup
- sewage treatment

Rabies control:

- rabies vaccination clinics
- bite investigation and victim treatment
- livestock damage and reimbursement

Licensing:

- recordkeeping and enforcement

Number of animals handled by shelter facility:

	puppies		kittens
<u>dogs</u>	<u>under 4 mos.</u>	<u>cats</u>	<u>under 4 mos.</u>

- impounded
- owner-released
- reclaimed
- adopted
- euthanized

This information should be available to the public from your animal shelter or municipal pound since these facilities are tax-funded. A private shelter under an incorporated non-profit organization using contributions from the public should also provide this information on request.

You may also wish to talk to sanitation officials about the extent of such problems as strays getting in garbage and to insurance agents about the amount of claims paid because of animal-related problems.

If the number of animals handled by your community animal control facility is growing by 10% or more per year, you should seriously consider a program or clinic for mass sterilization of animals.

THE COOPERATING PROGRAM

Mass sterilization can be done through a cooperating program with area veterinarians, a private clinic operated by a non-profit organization with private donations, or a public clinic using tax dollars.

For many communities, the cooperating program is the most efficient approach. The advantages are:

- 1) you use existing surgical facilities;
- 2) you can give clients the choice of a veterinary clinic near their homes; and
- 3) you can expend your resources publicizing and administering the program rather than building and operating a new facility.

When you have an accurate picture of the surplus animal situation in your community, you can approach veterinarians in your community to ask their help in sterilizing more pets at reduced fees.

Unfortunately, many humane organizations have met resistance from veterinarians concerning reduced fee pet surgery. Veterinarians have complained that people who would use low cost services could well afford to pay the regular charge. However, humane advocate T.J. Sorich has argued that it is in the best interests of the community to provide reduced fee sterilization for the middle-income pet owner who will not pay the regular fee because his or her animal is contributing to community animal problems.

Veterinarians have also made statements to the effect that reduced fee programs do not work because of lack of interest. But a spay/neuter clinic operated by the Vancouver Regional Branch of the British Columbia SPCA (1205 East 7th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1R1) has learned that most of the clients bring their animals to the clinic because of the reasonable cost, never available with private veterinarians.

A further objection which veterinarians occasionally voice is the possibility of violating federal laws against price fixing by agreeing to perform surgery at a reduced, set price. This concern is unfounded. The price-fixing laws come into play only when the veterinarians themselves discuss and agree upon a set price, reduced or not, for a service -- that is, when the veterinarians are the source of the fixed price. The anti-price-fixing laws are not violated when a local humane organization proposes a set, reduced price to individual veterinarians or to a professional veterinary organization, and the veterinarians either as individuals or as a group respond by either enlisting or declining to participate in the program.

One southern humane society has reported that the area veterinarians were sincerely surprised when presented the data on surplus pet problems and were glad to cooperate when they realized what a public service they would be providing.

Many veterinarians do realize the importance of providing reduced fee pet sterilization, as indicated by the successful programs around the country.

The County of San Diego Department of Animal Control (1104 Azusa St., San Diego, CA 92110) has a cooperative program with 42 private veterinary hospitals and arranges for the sterilization of 8,000 dogs and cats annually. As of August, 1978, two-thirds of the county's licensed female dogs were spayed.

The county provides the forms for the program and refers the pet owner to the nearest participating clinic. The clinic then schedules the surgery. By contract the clinics must maintain professional standards of operation, and the fee charged must be no higher than:

male cat	\$12
female cat	\$20
male dog	\$20
female dog	\$25-\$50 (depending on weight)

The county reports that the administrative part of the program is supported by higher license fees charged for fertile female dogs. In 1974, this program won an achievement award from the National Association of Counties.

SPAY, Inc., (P.O. Box 7056, Arlington, VA 22207) began in 1972, when organizers wrote a letter to each veterinarian in the metropolitan Washington, DC, area, asking them to cooperate in a program of pet sterilization. Two veterinarians responded initially, and twelve veterinarians now participate, neutering more than 3,800 animals each year.

SPAY, Inc., handles all recordkeeping for the program and requires clients to pay cash to eliminate billing. The organization tries to provide veterinarians with enough surgeries to make the program worthwhile for them.

The structure of SPAY, Inc., is kept deliberately uncomplicated. Telephone inquiries are taken on a recording machine and then divided among the volunteers for follow-up. Operational costs are covered by sales from a small thrift shop, sponsorship of dog training classes, and donations. SPAY, Inc., does find that it is handling more than twice as many cats as dogs.

SPAY, Inc., officers report that although local veterinary

association members have tried to convince participating veterinarians to leave the program, more veterinarians have volunteered to participate than are actually needed. New veterinarians have joined the program in order to meet new clients. Others participate because they would rather offer this service than have a municipally-operated or private clinic open in the area.

SPAY, Inc., spent in 1978 \$1,381 for postage and telephone service, and \$5,207 on surgeries in hardship cases.

The arrangement you make with cooperating veterinarians will depend on the local situation. Some programs are available to low income families only; however, this may entail checking into financial backgrounds which is time-consuming and possibly discouraging to clients. Also, it means that not as many animals will be neutered.

Incentive Programs

If you are unable to convince the veterinarians in your area to perform straight spay and neuter surgeries at reduced fees, you will need to decide whether to provide direct assistance payments to individuals or to share the cost of neutering with clients in order to encourage more pet sterilizations in your area.

Action for Animals' Rights (AFAR, P.O. Drawer AA, Atascadero, CA 93422) makes assistance payments of \$8 for cat neuters, \$12 for cat spays, \$15 for dog neuters and \$20 for dog spays. This group has been granted \$10,000 in revenue sharing funds by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors to help them continue their program.

Idaho Humane Society (Route 3, Gowen Field, Boise, ID 83705) offers a rebate of \$20 to pet adopters who show proof of surgery.

Williams County Humane Society (P.O. Box 14, Montpelier, OH 43543), in cooperation with the county commissioners, offers a \$15 rebate to pet owners showing proof of surgery, in addition to the \$5 assistance payments the group makes to pet owners in need.

This kind of incentive program is an important step forward in curbing the growth of the pet population in any community.

THE PRIVATE CLINIC

Establishing a private spay/neuter clinic will require a large investment of time and money, varying with such factors as the availability of an existing building.

Starting a clinic involves:

- Hiring one or more veterinarians and support staff and handling their benefits and other recordkeeping;
- Equipping the facility and keeping sufficient supplies stocked; maintaining the building;
- Scheduling surgeries with pre- and post-operative care; assisting the clients.

If you have the resources to start a clinic, you can provide a real service to the community by offering low cost pet sterilization to all pet owners.

Santa Barbara Humane Society (5399 Overpass Rd., Santa Barbara, CA 93111) operates a spay/neuter clinic for low income families and reports that since the clinic began in 1972, their shelter has had to euthanize 55% fewer animals. In 1978, 2,300 animals were sterilized through this program.

Peninsula Humane Society (12 Airport Blvd., San Mateo, CA 94401) opened its clinic with one veterinarian and a support team and now performs up to 23 procedures per day. The clinic is self-supporting. More than 20,000 animals were sterilized between 1973 and 1979, and the society reports a significant decrease in the number of animals coming into the shelter since 1973. The group attributes this to the neutering clinic and a total animal control program including pet owner education.

<u>Animals Handled:</u>	<u>Dogs</u>	<u>Puppies</u>	<u>Cats</u>	<u>Kittens</u>
1974	21,370	2,582	15,273	3,740
1978	13,686	1,179	10,750	1,334

Fees Charged:

male dogs	\$18
male cats	\$15
female cats	\$21
female dogs	\$25 (\$50 if over 90 lbs.).

The Hamlett Spay and Neuter Clinic (2129 E. Boulder, Colorado Springs, CO 80909) neutered 5,791 pets in its first 30 months of operation. Between April and September 1979, the clinic sterilized 732 dogs and 605 cats. The local humane society reports this decrease in animals handled:

1976: 1,333 dogs/average month; 556 cats/average month

1978: 1,215 dogs/average month; 488 cats/average month

The Scully Spay and Neuter Clinic (Kent Animal Shelter, River Rd., Calverton, NY 11933) performed its 29,000th pet sterilization surgery in 1979. The clinic reports that 35%-50% of all female animals spayed are pregnant or in heat, demonstrating the significant effect a convenient reduced fee clinic can have on the community animal birth rate.

The Humane Society of Huron Valley Spay Neuter Clinic (3100 Cherry Hill Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105) opened in March, 1975, and performed 8,963 surgeries by March, 1978. The society reports a decrease in the number of animals handled by the shelter: from 16,500 in 1975 to 14,800 in 1977.

Getting Organized

If you plan to open a private clinic, begin by making a careful analysis of the expenses involved and taking a realistic look at the resources you will have available. One guideline is to have one year's operating budget in the bank before you open your facility.

One source for locating a veterinarian is through the job advertisements in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (930 N. Meacham Rd., Schaumburg, IL 60196) and through the publications of the state veterinary medical associations (check with your public library). The HSUS publication SHELTER SENSE is distributed to animal shelters throughout the country and makes space available for job announcements.

The veterinarian you hire will be able to give you a list of the required equipment and supplies and will work with you to select the staff. The HSUS does make available a product manufacturers list to help you in obtaining materials.

Your goal is to ensure that although you are offering surgeries at reduced prices, you are still providing quality care for the animals, using the proper equipment and procedures. You will need to pay adequate salaries to attract quality veterinarians and properly trained animal health technicians.

You also need to plan a public information program and procedures for scheduling and processing clients and their pets. The clinic location and hours should be convenient to the community, and clients should be put through as few administrative steps as possible.

Some clinics do not accept animals that are pregnant or in heat; however, the clinic staff at the Vancouver Regional Branch of the British Columbia SPCA changed their minds on this policy when they discovered that many births could be prevented by operating on pregnant animals. An early survey showed that an amazing 91% of the clients bringing in pregnant pets did not know their animals were pregnant. (The Vancouver clinic neutered 36,000 animals between August 1976 and August 1979, including a slow schedule for the first few months of operation.)

The clinic service generally includes pre-surgery examinations, the surgery itself, any necessary medication, suture removal and other follow-up care. Some clinics include vaccinations in the regular fee; others charge extra. For all the animals' protection, vaccinations should be required.

The Humane Society of Huron Valley Spay Neuter Clinic gives clients a two-page sheet giving care instructions and emergency telephone numbers should a problem arise after the pet has gone home. Your veterinarian can help you prepare such information for your clients.

The details of your program and procedures must be worked out carefully; but if your community is large enough to support a full-time low cost pet sterilization clinic, you will be doing the animals and your fellow citizens a service by providing the surgery facility.

THE PUBLIC CLINIC

Many communities are opening public spay/neuter clinics as part of their total animal control program. Although the public clinic is established with municipal funding (sometimes with private support), these facilities can become self-supporting.

Even if continuing municipal support for the clinic is necessary, that amount may still be less than what would be spent to process all the animals whose births will be prevented by the surgeries performed.

Municipal officials will require a solid case for opening such a public facility. If you intend to campaign for a public clinic, your research on the costs of animal control becomes all the more important.

You will need to generate a great deal of support for a clinic among the citizens in your community, including encouraging them to communicate their feelings to the local government. A study reported in the Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of Animal Problems showed that 75% of pet owners and 80% of non-pet owners support controls requiring that more dogs and cats be neutered. The sentiments of the taxpayer will be crucial in getting a clinic started.

This process requires a great deal of organization and hard work. If you do decide to begin a campaign for a public clinic, it is recommended that you form a committee to work on that campaign without any other concurrent projects.

Outlining Your Proposal

Your first step should be to get all your facts and figures on paper in the form of a well-organized proposal. A proposal for a public clinic written by the Prevent Overpopulation of Pets Committee of Leon County Humane Society (4300 Capitol Circle, SW, Tallahassee, FL 32301) follows this basic outline:

I. Statement of the problem and related facts

Data on the number of animals handled at the local shelter, including adoption and euthanasia rates

Figures on the number of local dog bite cases, the damage done by packs of feral dogs, incidence of rabies

II. Recommendations

Establish public low cost spay and neuter clinic
Expand public education program on animal control
Expand rabies tag program to license more animals

III. Costs

Start-up costs of operating clinic

Revenue from projected use, estimate of deficit to be made up by city and county

Proposed budget, including salaries, benefits, overhead (rent, insurance, utilities), disposable items and drugs, permanent equipment

Costs of operating shelter based on projected number of animals handled without the benefit of the clinic

Information about the results and costs of clinics in other communities

IV. Guidelines for the operation of the clinic

Clinic to be full-time; all pets to be vaccinated; Leon County residents to have first priority; any profits to be returned to county government; publicity plans; humane society to be included in clinic planning; all records to be made public

V. Public sentiment

Presentations of petitions from citizens for public clinic

Appendices to this proposal included further information on pet bites, a list of references and further cost analyses for the county animal control program with and without a sterilization clinic. Some of the projections were based on community growth data supplied by the local Chamber of Commerce.

In March of 1977, the society opened a clinic that was partially funded by the City of Tallahassee and the Board of County Commissioners.

Strategy

Your strategy for convincing your city or county to open a clinic will depend on the situation in your community. Following is a discussion of the campaign carried out by humane advocate Dorothy Frary in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana (from SHELTER SENSE, Vol. 2, No. 2, April 1978):

I first selected a spay/neuter program I thought would apply to my community, which has a municipally-operated shelter. I chose the spay/neuter program carried out by the City of Los Angeles, sent for complete information on their clinics and program and studied it thoroughly.

Then I selected the member of the Ft. Wayne City Council I thought would be the most interested and sympathetic. I met with her to explain the program and gave her a copy of the information from Los Angeles to take home and study at her leisure.

I gave her about three weeks to consider the material and then called to ask what she thought of the program. I emphasized that it would be self-supporting and would make a meaningful contribution toward correcting the surplus animal problem in Ft. Wayne. The cost savings would be attractive to those who like animals and those who do not. Any elected official will recognize this as a vote-getting issue.

The council member was impressed enough to make a short radio presentation to explain the program. Later, she was instrumental in influencing other council members.

Next, I decided to go where the animal problems really exist: in the neighborhoods. Ft. Wayne has an organization of many neighborhood associations. The central-south section of the city has the Central-South Alliance of Neighborhood Associations, which would eventually become a major supporter.

I visited one of the neighborhood association presidents to explain the Los Angeles program and give him materials to study. Again, after allowing ample time, I called to ask what he thought of it. He was impressed and invited me to lunch along with another neighborhood association president to discuss the program.

Both presidents pledged their support and help and gave me a list of the 60 neighborhood associations in the city. I sent each association the following endorsement to sign and return to me:

The members of _____ Association are concerned with the stray animal population of the neighborhood. Animals which do not receive the proper care and supervision present threats to our community. For reasons of safety and sanitation we see a need to eliminate uncontrolled animal breeding; therefore we support and endorse a low cost spay and neutering program for Ft. Wayne.

As I received the endorsements signed by the association officers, I made copies and sent one to each member of the city council along with information on the Los Angeles program. Accompanying the endorsements was a letter from a group of citizens asking the council to heed the endorsements and initiate an improved animal control program for Ft. Wayne. A letter to the city council president read in part:

We are...concerned about the financial burden for the community which is forced to pay for the care and almost inevitable destruction of...unwanted animals. Much of this expense is required for the feeding and care of these animals during the time they are held for adoption and the killing and disposing of 95% that are not adopted or redeemed. The result is an unconscionable waste of life and a needless drain on public money.

I sent copies of the endorsement to area news media also.

I developed a 20-minute talk on animal control and surplus animals and made myself available as a one-person speakers' bureau to the neighborhoods; then I organized a calling committee. When I scheduled a talk before an association, a caller would telephone the membership and urge them to attend.

The time had now come for the council and the community to be exposed to real professionalism in animal control. A special hearing on animal control was called for members of the council, officials of the neighborhood associations, the press and other interested persons. I arranged for a panel of experts to come to Ft. Wayne to make presentations on the importance of reduced fee pet sterilization.

The panel included C. Jack Homes of the Vancouver Branch, British Columbia SPCA; Dr. Betty Brockman, veterinarian at the Humane Society of Huron Valley clinic in Ann Arbor, MI; and Kathie Flood, animal control expert from The HSUS. Robert Rush, director of animal control for Los Angeles, spoke to the hearing participants by long distance telephone connected to a public address system. All the presentations were excellent and offered this community a completely new concept in animal control.

The City of Cleveland has opened a spay/neuter clinic after several years of hard work by Pet Birth Control Clinics (P.O. Box 19143, Cleveland, OH 44119). The clinic was included in the construction of a new dog kennel for the city and currently has one veterinarian and an assistant with a fairly full schedule for surgeries. The fee for all surgeries is \$15.

Possible future developments include offering the service to all residents of Cuyahoga County, which is the plan that PBCC originally proposed.

The PBCC campaign included:

- Preparing a 135-page report on all aspects of the animal control situation in the city and county and promoting a low cost pet sterilization clinic as part of an improved total program.
- Collecting 20,000 signatures on a petition presented to the county commissioners.
- Meeting with community organizations, municipal officials, city council members, state legislators and with area newspaper and television reporters to make them aware of the animal overpopulation problem and promote humane solutions, including a clinic.
- Appearing at a county hearing and presenting information about successful clinics in other communities.
- Submitting a feasibility study to the municipal governments.
- Meeting with city planners, council members, the dog warden and city architects to make a final commitment to building a clinic.

PBCC representatives say that meeting individually with municipal officials to (1) convince them of the need for a clinic and (2) plan publicity programs for the clinic are two key points to making a pet sterilization campaign a success.

The Kent County Animal Shelter Clinic (711 Ball NE, Grand Rapids, MI 49505) opened in 1975 and serves an area of about 435,000 people. The clinic reports that the percentage of altered licensed dogs in the county increased from 28% to 45% in 1978.

The Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control (11258 South Garfield Ave., Downey, CA 90242) operates clinics in five locations around the county. Fees range from \$10 for male cats to \$20-\$32 for female dogs (depending on weight). The county recently began a program where animals adopted from county shelters can be sterilized for \$10.

The State of Connecticut has opened the first state-run spay/neuter clinic at 512 Amity Rd., Route 63, Bethany, CT 06525. The initial building costs were raised by the Society for Animal Rights, Inc. (421 South State St., Clarks Summit, PA 18411), but the clinic is expected to be self-supporting.

One of the most publicized public clinic programs is operated by the City of Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation (Room 410, City Hall South, Los Angeles, CA 90012). Three spay/neuter

facilities have been opened by the city since 1971, with one additional facility opened with the support of private contributions from humane organizations.

The fees are \$17.50 for a female dog or cat and \$11.50 for a male. Between February 1971 and June 1979, the clinics neutered 73,194 dogs and cats.

The department distributes a report with background information and cost details about the clinic operation, and the figures show that the clinics are clearly meeting their goal of contributing to better animal control for the community.

	<u>animals impounded</u>	<u>percent of licensed dogs altered</u>
1970-71	144,530	10.9%
1978-79	<u>88,284</u>	54.2%
	56,246 fewer	

Total animal control costs listed in the report show a net gain to the city for 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

The report estimates that if the clinic program had not been started, the city would be impounding 207,000 animals yearly instead of the current number of 88,000. The cost to impound and dispose of the animals has been estimated at \$24 each.

Learning about successful public clinics in other locations and applying that information to your own community will help you make a sound proposal and convince your public officials that a clinic can serve the community.

THE VETERINARIANS

There are many veterinarians throughout the country working at public or private spay/neuter clinics or participating in reduced fee pet sterilization programs who believe in the importance of mass sterilization and work hard to achieve that goal.

Unfortunately, there are also many veterinarians and veterinary associations that regard reduced fee pet sterilization as "socialized medicine" and a threat to their private practices.

There are some cases of legal action between veterinarians and humane organizations that should be noted by anyone interested in establishing pet sterilization programs.

In 1976, a Florida veterinarian sued the Society for the Welfare of Animals in Miami to stop that group from advertising the fact that a reduced fee clinic was available, even though no specific prices were given in the advertisements.

A Florida court ruled in favor of the veterinarian. After some successful appeals to the high state courts, the society petitioned the United States Supreme Court to review the lower courts' decisions.

The Humane Society of the United States filed a brief of amicus curiae ("friend of the court") in support of the position of the Society for the Welfare of Animals. The brief pointed out that the Miami society had no commercial motives for operating the clinic, that its officers and directors were unpaid.

The brief also described the continuing problems resulting from the overpopulation of pets and the continuing opposition of the veterinary profession to providing a solution.

In 1978, the Supreme Court entered an order vacating the judgment of the Florida courts and returning the case to them "for further consideration" in light of a 1977 Supreme Court decision which held that advertising the availability and cost of legal services was protected by the First Amendment. The Florida veterinarian's case was dismissed.

The net result is that advertising by spay/neuter clinics on the availability and cost of routine pet sterilization is protected by the First Amendment, an important development for all organizations trying to get clinics started.

In 1974, the attorney general for the State of Ohio issued an opinion on the legality of a spay/neuter referral program operated by United Humanitarians.

United Humanitarians is a non-profit organization headquartered in Phoenix with 15-20 branches around the country. These branches operate spay/neuter programs with cooperating veterinarians.

Pet owners join the branch for a small fee and are then entitled to pet sterilization at a cost generally half the prevailing fees. The Metropolitan Washington branch of United Humanitarians charges \$5 for membership and works with nine private veterinary clinics in the area. Participating veterinarians are guaranteed a reasonable volume of surgeries.

United Humanitarians says its branches arranged a total of 50,000 surgeries in recent years, and that they achieve that high number because spay/neuter referral is the only program they undertake.

In the Ohio case, a veterinarian asked the attorney general to look at the program, because state law prohibits veterinarians from employing directly or indirectly a solicitor to obtain clients.

However, the attorney general responded that because the pet owner made his or her arrangement directly with the veterinarian and United Humanitarians branch received no fee other than the membership fee, the branch was not acting as a solicitor as defined by the law. In fact, the attorney general commented that the spay/neuter referrals should be regarded as sound policy because of the problem created by the overpopulation of dogs and cats.

In 1973, the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association was ordered by the US District Court, Central District of California, to stop harrassing, coercing, intimidating, or otherwise preventing veterinarians from cooperating with Pet Assistance Foundation and Mercy Crusade, Inc., two groups that were making low cost spay/neuter referrals to cooperating veterinarians in Southern California.

Arguments and Answers

Here are some of the typical objections raised by veterinarians and sometimes other parties to public reduced fee pet sterilization, along with some responses:

TAKING PROPER CARE OF A PET, INCLUDING STERILIZING IT, SHOULD BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PET OWNER, NOT THE TAXPAYER.

The overpopulation of pets, however, is a community problem, and a public clinic is a solution for the community. Taxpayers are now supporting animal control programs that are often "revolving

door" operations with more animals being processed every year. If investing in a clinic now will curb those costs in the future, all taxpayers will benefit.

Citizens have been paying for animal destruction for years -- they may welcome the vastly more pleasant alternative of preventing animal births. Also, many communities have held free public rabies clinics for the public's protection; pet sterilization services are simply another approach to solving community animal problems.

It has even been suggested that greater responsibility on the part of pet owners can be encouraged by attracting people to public clinics who would not otherwise have their animals neutered. Coming to the clinic will expose many new people to the concepts of responsible pet ownership if public education materials are provided.

Further, neutering decreases such habits as roaming and dog pack-formation, chasing females in heat and howling around the neighborhood -- thus providing an immediate benefit.

(A budget proposal for a clinic in Oregon prepared in 1977 estimated the cost to each citizen for the clinic to be 12.2¢. In countering the argument that clinics are a burden to taxpayers, you may wish to develop similar figures in your clinic proposal.)

PUBLIC CLINICS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE ONLY TO LOW INCOME PET OWNERS, NOT TO THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD REGULAR VETERINARIANS' FEES FOR PET STERILIZATION.

If you regard a sterilization clinic as a solution to a community problem, it must be available to all residents. Also, the goal is to reduce the pet overpopulation problem as much as possible, and that depends on sterilizing as many animals as possible. In addition, limiting the clinic to low income pet owners will involve checking into their personal finances, which is time-consuming for the clinic staff and may even discourage people from using the clinic.

PUBLIC STERILIZATION CLINICS WON'T DO ANYTHING TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH HOMELESS ANIMALS -- BITES, WASTE IN THE STREETS, ETC.

Public clinics will not eliminate the strays already on the streets, but they will cut down on the number of litters being born only to be abandoned at the roadside. Today's abandoned litter will be tomorrow's strays -- we can prevent problems with strays in the future by offering economical pet sterilization now.

PUBLIC CLINICS ARE UNFAIR COMPETITION TO PRIVATE VETERINARIANS WHO HAVE WORKED HARD AND PAID COSTLY TUITION TO OBTAIN THEIR DEGREES.

Modern Veterinary Practice magazine answered this question in a 1971 article on the growing interest in spay clinics: "The average college student pays less than a third of his education costs, and the dollar contribution the state makes to veterinary students is several times that for most 4-year graduates."

Local groups have reported that area veterinarians have actually performed more sterilization surgeries after programs or clinics become available because of the community publicity about the importance of pet sterilization. SPAY, Inc., of northern Virginia says many veterinarians getting established ask to be part of the program in order to get acquainted with new potential clients.

SOME LOW COST PROGRAMS AND CLINICS HAVE HAD TO CLOSE DOWN BECAUSE OF LACK OF INTEREST.

It is true that programs requiring applicants to demonstrate financial need, have complex fee scales or are otherwise complicated will have difficulty. However, the success of many public and private clinics and programs indicates that these do well when the organizers genuinely want them to do well.

The Vancouver Regional Branch of the British Columbia SPCA surveyed clients at its sterilization clinics and discovered that 83% of the people having their dogs neutered and 94% of the people having their cats neutered were doing so because the clinic made the operation affordable. This group is responsible for animal control in eleven municipalities, and has found that municipalities participating in the program of pet sterilization and identification are experiencing decreases in animal bite complaints and other problems. The clinic is self-supporting.

CHEMOSTERILANTS ARE "RIGHT AROUND THE CORNER" -- WE SHOULD NOT BUILD EXPENSIVE CLINICS NOW WHEN THESE WILL BE AVAILABLE.

This statement has been heard since 1971. Some chemosterilants are available now; however, these do have limitations in that they cannot be used perpetually and they depend on the owner carefully monitoring the dog's natural cycles and administering the product carefully. These might be acceptable for temporary use by people who plan to breed their pets or for pets that cannot withstand surgery for health reasons.

But for the majority of pet owners, surgical sterilization is the best solution -- an operation that solves the problem permanently.

If an inexpensive and reliable permanent chemosterilant becomes available, humane organizations will be among the first to advocate its use.

Breeders

Some dog and cat breeders have also raised objections to reduced fee pet sterilization services; however, cutting down the number of mixed breeds available through "free puppy and kitten" ads and other community sources should actually enhance the value of purebreds offered by professional breeders.

WHEN THE PROGRAM HAS BEGUN

Any plans for reduced fee pet sterilization must include a program of public information about the importance of neutering pets and the availability of the reduced fee service.

A city spay/neuter clinic in Boston was open for only four months in 1976. Although the city says the clinic was closed because of budget cuts, humane advocates have said the clinic failed because of lack of publicity and because of the requirement that the veterinarian hired had to live in Boston.

The Los Angeles County Department of Animal Care and Control distributes an attractive brochure about its five county clinics, with the following information:

"WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE YOUR PET SPAYED OR NEUTERED"

"IT IS THE BEST SOLUTION TO UNCONTROLLED BREEDING AND THE TRAGIC PET POPULATION PROBLEM. A spayed or neutered pet will never add to the tens of thousands of surplus puppies and kittens born each day for which there are no homes available.

"IT IS GOOD FOR YOUR PET. Spayed or neutered pets are healthier and happier. A female dog or cat that is spayed will never develop certain types of cancer. A male dog or cat that is neutered will be less likely to roam.

"IT PERMITS YOUR PET TO LIVE A MORE NATURAL LIFE. Unspayed and unneutered pets can be subject to almost constant frustration because their mating habits have been changed by thousands of years of civilization. Pets that are spayed or neutered live a more natural existence, more closely akin to that of animals in the wild.

"IT IS CONVENIENT FOR YOU. Spayed female pets never have 'heat' periods. Male dogs or cats do not congregate in your yard during certain times. Neutered male pets are less likely to roam or get into fights.

"IT SAVES YOU MONEY IN LICENSE FEES. In accordance with California law, owners of spayed or neutered pets pay a much lower license fee each year. The purpose is to encourage people to have their pets spayed or neutered in order to cut down on the millions of dollars in taxpayers' money spent each year on the uncontrolled pet population."

Pet Birth Control Clinics, the organization that campaigned successfully for the opening of a city clinic in Cleveland, followed up by contacting various community organizations to ask them to announce the clinic opening to their memberships. Additional publicity is being planned in the form of television and radio announcements. The clinic also distributes a brochure which includes a detailed map of the location of the facility.

"Neutering the female dog eliminates the inconvenience of the semi-annual estrous (heat) cycle with its associated bloody vaginal discharge and yard full of agitated and aggressive male dogs. It eliminates the possibility of pregnancy and prevents the occurrence of false pregnancy, an annoyance to owners which occurs to some degree in 20% to 50% of dogs following estrous. The possibility of infection of the uterus, a common and severe disease in the bitch, is eliminated. The most significant health benefit to early neutering in the bitch is the marked reduction in mammary cancer. Of all the cancers of the bitch, 1/2 are mammary cancers. Bitches which are neutered before the first estrous cycle face only 1% of the risk of mammary cancer faced by their unspayed counterparts. If neutering is delayed until after the first estrous cycle, that risk is still only 8% of that which unspayed bitches face."

The brochure says "A spay or neuter operation is major surgery. The veterinarian takes every precaution to insure your pet's safety and speedy recovery. It will receive a general anesthesia and simply fall asleep and feel no pain. The operation is conducted under completely sterile conditions, just as in human surgery, along with all the latest surgical and operative equipment and instrumentation."

The Vancouver Regional Branch of the British Columbia SPCA has discovered that people deciding to neuter their pets depends very much on their being convinced that they and their pets will benefit from the surgery. Therefore, your publicity should include such information.

The following comments are from a brochure distributed by the Veterinary Medical Association of Tennessee Educational Fund, Inc.:

"The most effective and permanent method of preventing pregnancy is surgical sterilization (neutering). In female dogs and cats, the uterus and ovaries are removed (spaying). In males, the testicles are removed (castration). Sterilization effectively eliminates the capability to reproduce and thus prevents overpopulation, but it also produces a variety of other benefits to pet and owner alike.

"Castration in the cat produces some profound changes in habits and attitude. Early castration reduces roaming, howling and fighting, so common in the uncastrated male. The habit of male cats of marking their territory with urine by spraying house and furnishings is eliminated by early castration. Even in male cats where these vices are firmly established, castration has been shown to reduce fighting and urine spraying by 53% and 78% respectively. Elimination of fighting greatly reduces the occurrence of abscesses, a common disease of tomcats. The neutered male cat becomes a better, healthier pet.

"Neutering the female cat eliminates the frequently recurring estrous cycles with the associated howling and desire to roam. It eliminates the owner's responsibility for finding homes for two litters of kittens a year. Common disease problems such as infections of the uterus (pyometra) are eliminated, and the risk of mammary cancer is reduced to 1/7 that in unsprayed cats. As with the male cat, neutering improves the health of the cat as well as eliminating some of the inconveniences to the owner.

"Castration in the dog appears to reduce the tendency to roam, though this is not as clear cut as is the case in the cat. The roaming of young male dogs appears to account for their being hit by cars twice as often as are females. Castration eliminates the hazard of testicular tumors and greatly reduces the occurrence of prostatic problems and perianal tumors.

ORGANIZATION, PLANNING AND HARD WORK

Whether you are interested in starting a cooperative program with private veterinarians, a full-fledged private clinic or a public clinic, providing reduced fee quality pet sterilization for the community will be a true public service.

These projects will take organization, planning, research, and hard work, but the rewards will be a reduction in the pet population and better conditions for people and pets in your city or county.

The pet population explosion has reached a critical stage in US communities today, but solutions are at hand. The HSUS offers its encouragement and assistance to you as you apply these solutions to your community.

The HSUS has a variety of additional materials available to help local organizations and agencies improve animal control in their communities. Write for our free publications list to The Humane Society of the United States, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

Dr. Thomas - Los
Angeles 5/10/1978

D-1

APPENDIX D

STATUS REPORT ON LOS ANGELES' SPAY/NEUTER CLINICS

S T A T U S R E P O R T

SPAY AND NEUTER CLINIC PROGRAM

PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1979

PREPARED BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL REGULATION

October 1979

ROBERT I. RUSH
GENERAL MANAGER

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

COMMISSIONERS

SAUL REIGER
PRESIDENT
NANCY AVERY
VICE-PRESIDENT
PHILIP MCCLAVE, D V M
JOAN PECK
DORIS SILVERTON



TOM BRADLEY
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF
ANIMAL REGULATION
ROOM 410, CITY HALL SOUTH
LOS ANGELES CALIF 90012
485-5771

ROBERT I. RUSH
GENERAL MANAGER

Dear _____:

In reply to your request for information concerning the Los Angeles City public low cost Spay and Neuter Clinic program, I am sending you the enclosed printed material.

This 1979 status report provides statistical information attesting to the success of the program in reducing and containing the pet population in the City of Los Angeles. The report further includes a 1979 cost study, background information on the early stages of program development, and an appended series of press releases reflecting periodic progress in the area of animal control since the inception of the municipal spay and neuter program in February, 1971.

I hope the information will assist you in your planning.

Very truly yours,

Robert I. Rush
General Manager

RIR:pn

Enclosure

Introduction

Declines in animal impoundment and animal destruction by the Los Angeles City Department of Animal Regulation have been registered for the eighth consecutive year (See Appendix VI).

In the past fiscal year, 1978-79, 88,284 animals (mostly dogs and cats) were impounded, compared with 99,753. In the category of animal destruction, 56,700 animals were destroyed in 1978-79.

The consistent downward trends in the two critical areas of animal control in the city are attributed to the public low cost spay and neuter clinic program established in February, 1971; the dog license fee differential, public education with a resultant increase in pet ownership responsibility (pet owners taking better care of their pets); and strict enforcement of the leash law.

The declines in animal impoundment and animal destruction are cited as direct evidence that our programs are accomplishing our stated purpose. Since the inception of the three municipal clinics in the first half of 1971, impressive statistics have been recorded in the short eight year history of the program.

In 1970-71, 144,530 animals were impounded in the city's animal shelters. In the past fiscal year, 56,246 less animals were processed in shelter facilities. A total of 110,835 animals were destroyed in 1970-71. In the past fiscal year, 54,135 less animals were destroyed.

Participation of responsible dog owners in the spay and neuter clinic program is increasing each year. Of the 201,221 dogs issued 1978-79 Los Angeles City license tags, 109,095 or 54.2 percent of the licensed dogs were spayed or neutered. Only 10.9 percent of licensed dogs in 1971-72 were altered.

Owners of altered dogs enjoy a discount in annual license fees. The discount license fee for altered dogs is \$5.00; the fee for unaltered dogs is \$11.50.

The City of Los Angeles maintains low cost spay and neuter clinics at the Ann Street Animal Shelter, 215 West Ann Street; Eleventh Avenue Shelter, 3612 Eleventh Avenue; the East Valley Shelter, 13131 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, and the Harbor District Shelter, 735 Battery Street. Total fees which include all services related to the surgery are \$17.50 for spaying a female dog or cat, and \$11.50 for neutering a male dog or cat.

Background

The Los Angeles City Department of Animal Regulation has established by actual experience that a spay and neuter clinic program is an effective and modern concept of animal population control necessary to protect the health and welfare of the community. It has established that this program not only is feasible, but a necessary function of a total animal care and control program designed to cope with a serious environmental problem. It is the only positive alternative until nonsurgical means of animal sterilization, utilized under proper controls, are made available to the general public.

These conclusions, supported by the Los Angeles City Council and Mayor, have resulted in the expansion of the City's pilot public low cost spay and neuter clinic program established under Ordinance No. 143,123 (See Appendix I). Under the pilot program, a clinic was established at the Ann Street Animal Shelter to extend from February 17, 1971, through June 30, 1972. Authorization, effective July 1, 1972, was granted not only to enlarge the staff at the Ann Street pilot clinic, but to establish additional clinics with the enlarged staff at two district animal shelters serving widely separated areas of the City. The Eleventh Avenue Shelter in South Central Los Angeles was opened on May 18, 1973, and the East Valley Shelter in North Hollywood in the San Fernando Valley was opened on June 1, 1973.

The Eleventh Avenue and East Valley clinics are identical in design, each costing \$87,000. Each air conditioned clinic has 2700 feet of floor space with three surgical rooms, a recovery room, an X-ray room, a reception area and three veterinary offices. Stainless steel cages are installed in the recovery rooms. Each recovery room is capable of accommodating 70 animals. The surgical equipment is the finest available. In the continued expansion of the Los Angeles spay and neuter clinic program in 1974, the city funded and authorized replacement of the original spay and neuter clinic at the Ann Street Animal Shelter, bringing it to a standard comparable with the two facilities built in 1973. In 1979 facilities financed from a contribution from the George Whittell Estate and Mercy Crusade organization enabled the Department to establish a spay and neuter program at the Harbor Shelter one day a week. (For clinic floor plan, see Appendix IV).

Program Concept

The basic concept of the program has always been to provide these surgical services to cat and dog owners at the lowest cost possible and yet maintain the highest possible medical standards. The program is designed to operate on a break-even basis. (See Appendix II--Cost Analysis).

Because public funds and public facilities are used, there are no eligibility requirements imposed, other than city residency, upon the pet owner.

Eligibility Requirements

Aside from residency, the only eligibility requirements imposed upon participants are imposed upon the animals themselves. They are: the animal must be at least six months old; no females will be spayed while pregnant, lactating or in heat; all dogs must be licensed; and must be medically fit to undergo surgery. (See Appendix V).

Pre and Post-Operative Requirements

Procedurally, the program participant must telephone for an appointment for a pre-surgical examination which is scheduled at least ten days prior to the date of surgery. At the time of examination, the fee of \$17.50 for an ovariohysterectomy or \$11.50 for a castration is paid and, if the animal qualifies for surgery, it is vaccinated (cats for pneumonitis and panleukopenia; dogs for distemper-hepatitis-leptospirosis). The fees noted are the total costs to the owner and include: surgery; vaccinations; overnight care; and emergency service at any hour should complications arise. However, an additional cost of \$3.50 per day is imposed upon those owners who do not pick up their animal after surgery when they are scheduled to do so. The pet owner then returns the animal to the clinic on the morning of the scheduled date of surgery and, normally, picks it up on the morning following the day of surgery. Thus, the animal is under our care for one night.

Program Staffing

The East Valley, Ann Street, and Eleventh Avenue clinics are each staffed with a veterinarian, a veterinary assistant and a clerk receptionist. Salary rates approximate \$26,438 for veterinarians; \$11,092 for veterinary assistants; \$13,455 for kennel workers; and \$9,398 for receptionists. The duties and requirements for the position of a veterinarian are as detailed below:

Duties

Veterinarians perform surgeries in city spay and neuter clinics. A veterinarian also diagnoses and gives first aid treatment to animals in custody of the Department of Animal Regulation and inspects their care and treatment.

Requirements

- a. Graduation from a school of veterinary medicine recognized by the Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine of the

State of California, and two years of full-time paid professional experience in the practice of veterinary medicine.

- b. One year of graduate study in veterinary medicine or a closely related field may be substituted for one year of the required experience.
- c. A valid license to practice veterinary medicine issued by the California Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine is desirable at the time of appointment. Candidates not possessing this license may file for the examination, but must obtain the California license within twelve months from the date of appointment. (Reference California Business and Professional Code.)

Private Versus Public

Comparative considerations relative to the costs of and the services provided, by the City of Los Angeles and those of a private veterinarian are indicated hereinafter (Appendix III). However, it must be noted that the private practitioners' economic achievement is strongly influenced by two elements: public evaluation of the worth of his services; and his own personal evaluation and belief of that some worth. Consequently, fees among these practitioners may vary and seem to be based upon: tradition; average charges for a given area; estimates of hourly rates; and other general considerations.

- a. Examination (Pre-surgical): A thorough examination is provided for each surgical candidate by both surgical teams.
 - 1. City - Costs included in the fee hereinabove noted. No charge if patient is rejected because of any discovered ailment that might adversely affect the outcome of surgery.
 - 2. Practitioner - A charge is involved for female cats or dogs regardless of whether the animal is accepted or rejected because of the time spent.
- b. Immunization: Immunizations noted hereinabove are required by both surgical teams.
 - 1. City - Costs included in the fee hereinabove noted.
 - 2. Practitioner - Fees separate and apart from regular surgical fees.
- c. Admission:
 - 1. City - Residence requirement for pet owner.

2. Practitioner - No requirement.

d. Surgery:

Surgery provided in the clinic is equal to, or above, most private practitioners. However, experience in the clinic based upon age level of the animals, general condition and size, indicates that surgical fees for practitioners are considerably higher.

e. Hospitalization (Post Surgical):

1. City - Care is on a continuous basis relative to personnel in attendance and on call 24 hours a day.
2. Practitioner - Varies. Limited care in many private veterinary facilities.

f. Emergency Services:

1. City - Available on a 24-hour, seven days a week basis if required.
2. Practitioner - Limited services in many private veterinary facilities.

g. Post-Operative Care: Services relative to removal of sutures and examination after surgery.

1. City - No charge. In case of post-operative complications, additional surgery or repair is accomplished without additional fees.
2. Practitioner - Variable costs are involved depending upon the situation and the veterinarian.

Assessment of Spay-Neuter Clinic Program

That the Los Angeles City spay and neuter clinic program is accomplishing its basic purpose, i.e. to keep the local pet population at a growth level commensurate with public health and safety is self-evident. Declines in animal impoundment and destruction, a sizeable increase in the percentage of altered licensed dogs and increasing public participation in the spay and neuter program are substantive endorsements of the municipal program.

Although the numbers within the framework of these categories are valid and impressive, the spay and neuter clinic program still comes under fire from a few critics, both in and outside the City, who refuse to concur in the belief that the program is a community asset.

The Department of Animal Regulation has not closely computed the savings in animal control expenditures, as a result of the spay and neuter program, but on the basis of past animal population trends, substantiated by actual statistics, the Department estimates that if the spay and neuter program had not been established in February, 1971, the number of animals impounded in the City in 1978-79 would have approximated 207,000. The actual number of animals impounded was 86,000 plus. The Department further estimates that the cost of impounding an animal approximates \$24.00. Thus, if the differential in possible animal impoundment (without public low cost spaying and neutering) and actual impoundment (with public spaying and neutering) is multiplied by \$24.00, the theoretical savings in animal control would amount to \$2,856,000 in just the current fiscal year. The Department does not exploit this type of defensive thinking, because within the City of Los Angeles, public low cost spaying and neutering is achieving its aims. The big gains are scored in the humane reduction of the pet population. The program enjoys the support of the Mayor, City Council, and equally important, the pet owners whose confidence is essential to the program's success.

Application of the Spay and Neuter Program to Other Communities

The spay and neuter clinic program, as presented and projected by the Department of Animal Regulation in this report, can be applied in a lesser or greater degree and in a wide variety of sound applications by most communities with sufficient animal population required to sustain the program. However, most communities will fail to achieve the full value of a program of this type unless it is augmented by an effective animal care and control program. Most important of these supporting programs are as follows:

- a. Differential in dog license fees which provides an incentive to the dog owner to have his dog spayed or neutered.
- b. Humane animal education program to increase animal owner responsibility in the grades kindergarten through six.
- c. Law enforcement programs to achieve full compliance with all laws and ordinances.
- d. An aggressive public relations program with accent on the need for spaying and neutering.

APPENDIX I

Ordinance No. 141,123

An Ordinance amending Article 3 of Chapter 5 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code by adding Section 53.11 thereto to provide for a public spay and neuter clinic for dogs and cats.

THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Article 3 of Chapter 5 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding Section 53.11 thereto, said new section to read:

SEC. 53.11. PUBLIC SPAY AND NEUTER CLINIC:

(a) Authority for Clinic and Fees.

The General Manager is hereby authorized and empowered to establish a clinic at which members of the public may have dogs and cats spayed or neutered in a humane manner upon payment of the following fees:

1. For spaying a female dog or cat _____ \$17.50
2. For neutering a male dog or cat _____ \$11.50

(b) Consent Form and Weaver.

Persons submitting dogs or cats for the above service shall sign a consent form certifying thereon under penalty of perjury that they are the owner of said animals or are otherwise authorized to present the animal for the above operation and such persons may be required to furnish proof of such ownership or authority.

Such consent shall contain a waiver of any and all liability of the City, the Department of Animal Regulation and any City employees for any injury or death to an animal arising out of the aforementioned operation or any services provided incidental thereto.

(c) Board and Care Charge.

The department shall establish a return date by which persons submitting animals for the above operation shall pick up said animals or be subject to a reasonable board and care fee to commence the day after such return date.

Failure to pick up an animal within 15 days of said return date shall be deemed abandonment of such animal and the General Manager may dispose of it by sale or destruction.

Sec. 2. The City Clerk shall certify to the passage of this ordinance and cause the same to be published in some daily newspaper printed and published in the City of Los Angeles.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance was passed by the Council of the City of Los Angeles at its meeting of September 30, 1970.

REX E. LAYTON,

City Clerk.

By Charles J. Fort, Deputy.

SAM YORTT,

Mayor.

Approved October 3, 1970.

File Nos. 148,354 and 138,326 Sup. #1

(3779468) (Oct 19 11

APPENDIX II

City of Los Angeles DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL REGULATION

SPAY AND NEUTER CLINIC PROGRAM ANALYSIS

June 30, 1979

EXHIBIT "A"

COST ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND FRINGE BENEFITS:

Salaries:

Veterinarian	3 @	\$26,438	\$79,314	
Veterinary Assistant	3 @	11,092	33,276	
Kennel Worker	2 @	13,455	26,910	
Clerk Typist	3 @	9,398	28,194	\$167,694

Add: Fringe Benefits				34,604
Method of Computation				

45.80% (82.74% x \$167,694)

Total Salaries and Benefits				\$202,298
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EXPENSE:

Printing & Binding		\$	762
Office & Administration			108
Operating Supplies & Expense			24,118

Laundry & Cleaning Expense:

Veterinarian	3 @	\$190	570
Veterinary Assistant	3 @	444	1,332
Kennel Worker	2 @	141	282
Clerk Typist	3 @	324	972

Total Expense			\$ 28,144
---------------	--	--	-----------

INDIRECT COST:

Building Maintenance	\$ 1,500	
Office Equipment Maintenance	100	
Water and Electricity	2,500	
Telephone Services	3,100	\$ <u>7,200</u>
Total Program Cost		<u>\$237,642</u>

FOOTNOTES:

1. Salary amounts are as shown on 1978-79 CAO-10.
2. Laundry charges are based on 250 working days, 1978-79.

EXHIBIT "B"
REVENUE ANALYSIS

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>NO. OF SURGERIES</u>	<u>FEE PER SURGERY</u>	<u>REVENUE</u>
Canine	Male	1,410	\$ 11.50	\$ 16,215
	Female	<u>3,139</u>	17.50	<u>54,933</u>
Total Canine		<u>4,549</u>		\$ 71,148
Feline	Male	1,420	11.50	16,330
	Female	<u>2,530</u>	17.50	<u>44,275</u>
Total Feline		<u>3,950</u>		<u>\$ 60,605</u>
TOTAL SURGERIES		<u>8,499</u>	AND REVENUES	\$131,753
Deduct:				
Senior Citizen (Free) Surgeries and Scheduling Effect				\$ 15,139
Add:				
Special Revenues Derived From Licenses Sold (Unaltered 109,095 @ \$1.50)				\$163,643
Boarding Fees				<u>574</u>
TOTAL REVENUES - SPAY AND NEUTER PROGRAM				<u>\$280,831</u>

EXHIBIT "C"
COST AND REVENUE COMPARISON

Total Program Cost	\$237,642
Less: Revenues	<u>280,831</u>
Surplus Revenues Over Cost	<u>\$ 43,189</u>

Spay and Neuter Clinic Program
Clinic Program - Private Veterinarian Comparison

<u>SPAY (Ovariobysterectomy) CANINE</u>		<u>SPAY (Ovariobysterectomy) FELINE</u>	
	<u>L.A. Clinic</u>	<u>L.A. Clinic</u>	<u>Private Vet.</u>
	<u>Charges</u>	<u>Charges</u>	<u>Charges</u>
Examination (accepted)	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
Examination (rejected)	Inclusive	Inclusive	Min. Max.
	\$ 5.00 \$10.00		\$ 5.00 \$ 5.00
Immunization	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
Admission	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
Surgery	\$17.50	\$17.50	\$20.00 \$40.00
Hospitalize Overnight	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
Discharge Patient	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
Emergency Service	Inclusive	Inclusive	Limited
Post Operative Care	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
(with complications)	Inclusive	Inclusive	\$10.00 \$40.00
TOTAL COST	\$17.50	\$17.50	\$45.00 \$103.00

<u>CASTRATION (Orchidectomy) CANINE</u>		<u>CASTRATION (Orchidectomy) FELINE</u>	
	<u>L.A. Clinic</u>	<u>L.A. Clinic</u>	<u>Private Vet.</u>
	<u>Charges</u>	<u>Charges</u>	<u>Charges</u>
Examination (accepted)	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
Examination (rejected)	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
Immunization	Inclusive	Inclusive	Min. Max.
	\$10.00 \$22.50		\$10.00 \$18.00
Admission	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
Surgery	\$11.50	\$11.50	\$15.00 \$25.00
Hospitalize Overnight	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
Discharge Patient	Inclusive	Inclusive	Inclusive
Emergency Service	Inclusive	Inclusive	Limited
Post Operative Care	Inclusive	Inclusive	\$10.00 \$40.00
TOTAL COST	\$11.50	\$11.50	\$35.00 \$83.00

LEGEND

⊕	-	12V DUREN ELECTRICAL
⬤	-	WALL OUTLET "1"0"
⬤	-	TELEPHONE INSTRUMENT
⬤	-	OUTLET "1"0"
⬤	-	ELECTRIC WALL CLOCK
⬤	-	AT "7" - "6"
⬤	-	Light Fix. - JRS
□	-	SWITCH, NON FUSED
⊗	-	REFERENCE NOTES

ABBREVIATIONS

D. DESK
T. TABLE
B.C. BOOKCASE
F. FILE
F.D. FLOOR DRAIN
S. SHELVES
N.I.C. NOT IN CONTRACT
P.T. DEVELOPING TANK
X. X-RAY MACHINE
C. CONTROL BOX

ALL-STATE

APPENDIX V
TOTAL SURGERIES - SPAY AND NEUTER CLINICS
(2/17/71 - 6/30/79)

YEAR		DOGS	CATS	TOTAL	TOTAL		DOGS	Cumulative Totals from 2/71	
					DOGS AND	CATS		CATS	TOTAL DOGS AND CATS
2/71 - 6/71	Male	27	74	101	380	74	27	101	174
	Female	231	149	380		149	231	380	481
7/71 - 6/72	Male	246	285	501	2,125	329	273	602	3,107
	Female	1,527	596	2,125		747	1,758	2,505	5,888
7/72 - 6/73	Male	331	229	560	2,221	- 604	3,585	1,162	4,726
	Female	1,797	424	2,221		1,171	3,585	4,726	5,888
7/73 - 6/74	Male	1,333	873	2,206	7,630	1,937	1,937	3,368	15,724
	Female	5,757	1,873	7,630		9,312	3,044	12,356	28,739
7/74 - 6/75	Male	1,996	1,312	3,308	9,707	3,933	3,933	6,676	22,063
	Female	6,936	2,771	9,707		16,248	5,815	22,063	40,721
7/75 - 6/76	Male	1,896	1,480	3,376	8,606	5,829	4,223	10,052	30,669
	Female	5,703	2,903	8,606		21,951	8,718	30,669	52,526
7/76 - 6/77	Male	2,171*	1,457	3,628	11,805	8,000	5,680	13,680	17,537
	Female	5,267*	2,690	8,177		27,238	11,608	38,846	47,158
7/77 - 6/78	Male	2,185*	1,582	3,857	12,169	10,185	7,362	17,537	64,695
	Female	5,084*	3,284	8,312		32,286	14,872	47,158	20,367
7/78 - 6/79	Male	1,410*	1,420	2,830	8,499	11,595	8,782	20,367	52,827
	Female	3,139*	2,530	5,669		35,425	17,402	52,827	73,194

* Includes surgeries free to Senior Citizens

APPENDIX VI

SELECTED DATA DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL REGULATION CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

ITEM DESCRIPTION	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74	1974- 75	1975- 76	1976- 77	1977- 78	1978- 79
Animals Caught	8,923	10,161	14,261	13,093	10,391	12,172	8,168	10,496	9,115
Animals Picked up by Request	32,827	32,426	32,170	30,784	32,284	33,490	32,871	31,942	26,989
Animals Brought to the Shelter	100,379	87,399	78,526	71,823	71,630	65,957	60,490	54,767	49,132
Total Animals Handled	144,530	132,254	127,554	118,964	117,280	114,363	104,674	99,753	88,284
Animals Redeemed by Owner	9,560	8,842	10,582	10,558	9,506	9,159	8,163	8,268	7,097
Animals Sold to New Owner	15,228	11,990	10,678	11,521	13,856	13,589	13,383	14,163	15,033
Animals Destroyed	110,835	104,303	97,618	88,335	86,799	83,199	76,107	69,419	56,700
As Percent of Total Handled	76.7%	78.9%	76.7%	74.3%	74.0%	72.7%	72.7%	69.6%	64.2%
Dog Licenses and Applications Issued									
Altered		27,684	59,231	62,255	81,182	91,103	98,997	101,443	92,126
Unaltered		225,568	108,986	139,010	164,139	167,008	147,528	135,284	109,095
Total	266,325	253,252	228,217	201,275	245,321	258,111	246,525	236,727	201,221
Altered as Percent of Total Licenses		10.9%	26.0%	30.9%	33.1%	35.3%	40.2%	42.6%	54.2%
Clinics Cost		\$ 40,372	\$146,585	\$187,726	\$249,451	\$236,576	\$272,768	\$327,478	\$237,642
Surgery Fees Paid		\$ 39,142	\$ 46,988	\$156,116	\$215,655	\$194,149	\$169,516	\$170,950	\$117,188
Dog License/Clinic Surcharge							\$221,292	\$202,926	\$163,643
Net Cost to City		\$ 1,230	\$ 99,597	\$ 31,610	\$ 33,796	\$ 42,427			
Net Gain to City							\$118,040	\$ 46,398	\$ 43,189